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THE GUARDIAN

Printed in London and Manchester

Tuesday May 28 1985

25p

Insiston...
Really Dry Gin

Homeless search rubble for missing families • World begins to respond to Bangladesh disaster

Shortages threaten cyclone survivors

From Amin Chowdhury in Dacca

Millions of people who survived last Friday's cyclone and tidal wave are now without food, safe drinking water, medicine or fuel in the coastal islands of Bangladesh.

Witnesses said that 72 hours after the tragedy, many survivors are still searching for their families. Blasted bodies are floating in the Bay of Bengal and the rivers of the delta after the towering tidal bore swept over the islands, killing up to 15,000 people.

The disaster, one of the worst in Bangladesh's history, wiped out 7,500 people in Chir Pir Bahsh alone (also called Urrichar) a small island inhabited by 40,000, according to state-owned Bangladesh television last night.

Officials in the capital confirmed 3,000 other deaths from seven other badly hit islands. From Sudharm island in



ADRIFT: A woman on higher ground with salvaged clothes mourns her lost family after the Bangladesh cyclone storm

Red Cross launches world-wide appeal for £1.4 million aid

From Iain Guest in Geneva

The Geneva-based League of Red Cross Societies launched an appeal yesterday among national Red Cross societies, for 4.5m Swiss francs (£1.4m), based on reports from Bangladesh that as many as 40,000 people may have died in the cyclone there. The league coordinates the work of 136 national Red Cross societies.

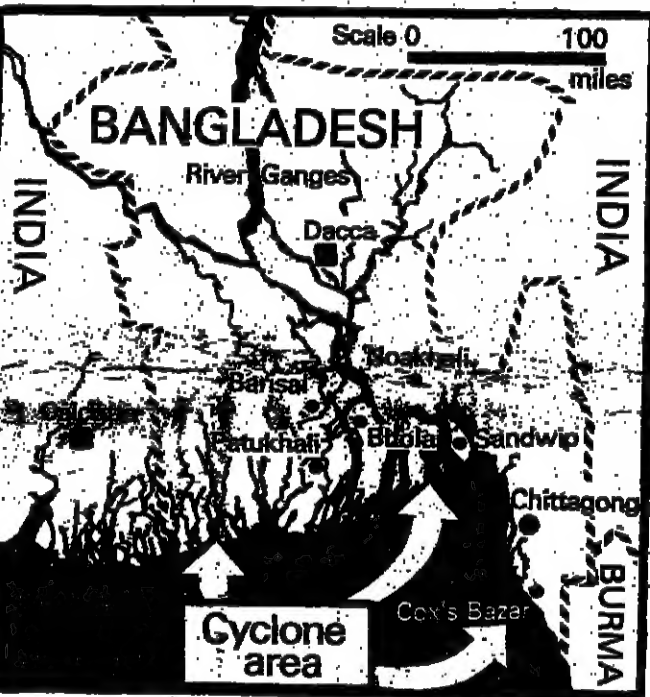
The Red Cross committee in Geneva said that the worst of the cyclone hit the coastal islands in the Bay of Bengal. The Red Cross said that the cyclone hit the coastal islands in the Bay of Bengal. The Red Cross said that the cyclone hit the coastal islands in the Bay of Bengal.

Agca disrupts shooting trial

From George Armstrong in Rome

The first day of the trial of three Bulgarians accused of plotting to kill the Pope was disrupted yesterday by the arrival of Agca, the assassin of Pope John Paul II.

Agca, who is serving a life sentence for shooting the Pope in May, 1981, and claims that three Bulgarians were his accomplices.



Backwash of disaster, page 21

Noakhali district 1,000 bodies were recovered and in Sandwip, another big island on the southern coast, 500 bodies were found.

Rescue officials said that they have not yet been able to get boats or planes to some more distant islands, and the fate of their inhabitants is uncertain.

Officials in Dacca said that about 12,000 people, mostly fishermen, are missing. They were fishing in the Bay of Bengal and in the rivers around the islands. Observers believe that most are dead.

Officials in Dacca are still trying to assess accurately the extent of damage. The cyclone and tidal waves hit the offshore islands in six south and south western districts of Bangladesh with a windspeed of 130 kilometres an hour and waves at times rising to 15 metres.

They destroyed over 400,000 houses, many roads, bridges, and culverts, and washed away coastal embankments, and shrimp cultivation centres in coastal villages, according to a preliminary estimate.

Unofficial sources and Bangladesh newspapers said: "The tragedy is equal in pro-

Last bunker in wasteland of Sabra

Julie Flint, who yesterday became the first journalist into Sabra, tells of the last Palestinian stronghold.

After a week of Shi'ite attacks, Sabra looks much as it did after three months of Israeli bombardments in 1982.

The so-called "home for the aged"—the lunatic asylum where starving children died like flies, covered in flies—has again been shelled. Gaza hospital has also been hit, and according to a Palestinian source, noted with the efficiency the Israelis showed in those parts of Lebanon they occupied.

"The fighting was very, very dangerous," said Abu Ali, a

pleasant, softly-spoken militant commanding one axis of the Shi'ite attack on Sabra camp. "We fought foot by foot. We lost about 200 men killed and 900 or 1,000 wounded... I think more than a thousand Palestinians died."

On the eighth day of the "war of the camps," the area of the dead were nowhere to be seen—although in Gaza hospital, according to one of my escorts, even the most hardened fighters had to wear face masks because of the stench of rotting corpses.

The streets leading to the camp are damaged with the kind of damage that no longer raises eyebrows in Lebanon. The centre of the camp, near the vegetable market, is a wasteland—piles of twisted debris and, set back a little, one of those fumes that defies logic, a small blue-painted home with curtains still in place at pink-painted windows.

The militiamen said the "handful" of Palestinian fighters left in Sabra were holed up in

Ambulances save 14

Six Red Cross ambulances rescued 14 wounded Palestinians under fire from the Bourj Barajneh, Beirut, refugee camp yesterday but had to leave many others behind when Shi'ite militiamen renewed their gun battle.

The evacuees, who included a woman in labour, were driven to hospitals in the Chouf mountains east of the capital which are controlled by the Druze, whose leader, Mr. Walid Jumblat, arranged yesterday's brief ceasefire.

Druze militiamen escorted the ambulances into the camp case of the lack of medical which has been under heavy treatment.—AP

NEWS IN BRIEF

Drugs use curbed

THE number of prescriptions for some drugs classified in the Government's limited list has fallen substantially since April 1, according to a survey.

Pits review

THE NCA is to launch its most detailed pits review for 10 years as the first step towards a new Plan for Coal.

Gulf attacks

EIGHT times were reported hit on either side of the Gulf War border as Iraq and Iran stopped up air strikes.

Safe as houses

INDESTRUCTIBLE bed-sits of reinforced glass and plastic are planned for the inmates of Broadmoor. Page 4.

'Deeper' cuts

BENEFIT cuts for the poorest in the Government's welfare review will be more than twice the figure previously reported. Labour warned yesterday. Back page.

Poland's retreat

MORE than three years after the heyday of Solidarity, W.L. Webb returns to Poland and finds resistance in retreat. His series begins today on page 21.

Gorbachev gloom

THE Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, told the former West German chancellor, Mr. Willy Brandt, in Moscow yesterday that he was pessimistic about the Geneva arms talks, which resume this week. Page 6.

PGA play-off

PAUL WAY won the Whyte and Mackay PGA Championship at Wentworth yesterday when he beat Sandy Lyle on the third play-off hole. Page 27.

Punch-ups end holiday

By Dennis Milne

THE spring bank holiday turned out to be the third washed-out bank holiday weekend in a row as thousands of rain-soaked holiday-makers abandoned campsites, fairs and shows before lunch-time yesterday and jammed the roads home.

Reports on the south coast were hit by gales.

West Country coastguards were busy throughout the weekend rescuing wind-swept and sailors from exposed dinghies.

Yesterday also saw a grand finale to the traditional bank holiday weekend rampage, with 86 warring punks and skinheads.

In Bridgford, Shropshire, two policemen were injured and 12 people were arrested during fights involving a 200-strong motorcycle gang. West Mercia police said 40 officers were drafted in to deal with the gang who were apparently angered by the fact that the public houses were not to stay open all afternoon.

Aircraft firm to sell Stolport airline stake

By Michael Smith, Industrial Editor

Control of Brymon Airways, the small airline at the centre of London's new mini airport in the docklands, is expected to change hands shortly in a deal running into many millions of pounds.

The Canadian aircraft manufacturer, de Havilland Corporation, is negotiating to sell its controlling 75 per cent share stake. Brymon boasts assets worth around £40 million, and is believed to be making useful profits.

However, the take-over terms would have to reflect the dramatic growth in the airline which is expected to follow the start of the docklands airport's operations in 1987.

Informal talks have been going on for some time with several interested parties, but the negotiations will assume added urgency after last week's decision to approve the mini airport by the Environment Secretary, Mr. Patrick Jenkin.

Brymon and the builders, Mowlem have been the sponsors of the airport—known as Stolport because it will use specialist short take-off and landing aircraft—which promises to treble Brymon in size over the next few years.

Brymon, led by an ex-British Airways executive, Mr. Charles Stuart, currently handles 160,000 passengers a year and the airline promises to be one of the principal operators at the Stolport, which should be handling one million passengers a year by 1990.

Senior executives from de Havilland wanted Brymon over the weekend and the sale of shares, which was hurried through.

The Canadians are anxious to sell the 75 per cent stake in Brymon to improve their chances of selling the specialist 50-seater Dash 7 aircraft to other airlines using the new Stolport.

The four-engined Dash 7 offers the unique capacity to take off and land over very short distances and this makes it the ideal choice for the 2,500 ft runway.

Mr. Antonov was the first defendant to be brought to his cage. He appeared to be calm and in good health. He did not look at Agca, who was given the next cage and who stood looking confident and unblinking at the press corps.

Mr. Antonov's lover, Ivanka, his sister, Tania, and his 14-year-old daughter, Anna, were part of the Bulgarian delegation given

Turn to back page, col.

OXFAM SENDS TANKS TO ETHIOPIA

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Strike reaches island classroom

By Andrew Moncreaf, Education Staff

The primary school at Vatersay, in the Outer Hebrides, will close today as its entire teaching staff—Mrs Mary MacNeil—starts a three-day strike.

That means that 15 children will have an unscheduled break—and Mrs MacNeil's familiar face will be absent from the ferry-boat, the often wild crossing from the neighbouring island of Barra.

This is the first time she will be joining the stoppages called by the Educational Institute of Scotland to back its demand for an independent salaries review.

In the island of Vatersay (pop. 80) Mrs MacNeil will strike her blow without too much anxiety about the reaction of parents, whose children she has taught for six years.

She said: "It doesn't cause any problems, really. My husband says the school is closed nobody objects. It is such a small community there are no questions asked."

Seven primary schools with 15 teachers on four islands will be affected by strike—don't think that three days off is going to be the end of the world.

The EIS, which represents about 80 per cent of Scotland's teachers, is anxious to answer ministers who accuse the union of running its campaign by relying on militants.

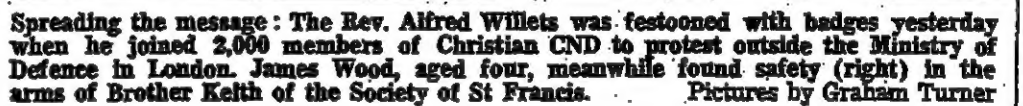
It reckons that teachers in the islands hardly represent a fanatical fringe. "A more unlikely group of militants or extremists you could not wish to meet," said Mr. Denis Sullivan, the union's senior field officer.

Throughout Scotland more than 7,000 teachers at 700 schools will be on strike this week.

NCB plans sweeping review in new Plan for Coal

the authors of the report
Professor Roger Scruton,
leader in philosophy at Birk-
beck College, London Universi-
ty. Angela Ellis-Jones, a politi-
cs researcher and a barrister;
Dr Dennis O'Keefe, senior
tutor in the sociology of
education at the Polytechnic of
London.

Ellis-Jones is also a
member of the National Coun-
cil of Women and Families for
England, an organisation
founded by Lady Olga Maitland.
This has been critical of the



By a Correspondent
Thirty-six women were yes-
seven days in lieu of the fines. Inspector Philip Gullford of day, had their cases adjourned to another date after agreeing

ges to prevent asbestos dumping

Scottish Secretary's attitude

public inquiry. the Council's request for an

up. "We didn't even know the them to stop. The ministry asbestos was being moved here says it does not intend to interfere until a few weeks ago, and between council and

...can only through the press.
"The tip was never intended for
jumping on this scale and we
don't regard it as safe."
The Control of Pollution
1974 empowers a local
authority to revoke a licence if
it considers there is a danger
to public health.
Mr Brooks said the contrac-
tors have been asked to sus-
pend operations "as a gesture
of goodwill," until the Secre-
tary of State had responded to

...olden.
A local women last week held
a sit-down protest on the road
in front of the tip and had to
be moved on by police. These
public meetings were held last
week.
Last year Monklands council
succeeded in stopping dumping
of contaminated waste from a
Glasgow hospital at the tip.

● George Younger (right) :
yet to rule on inquiry

the Republic's problems as Britain's local authority funding row continues

as about the pace of annual inflation rate. This year, for instance, the grants to replace domestic rates will rise by 1 per cent compared with 1984, although inflation is running at 10 per cent.

Dublin Corporation reckons it has £13 million less than it would have had with domestic rates.

Mr. O'Halloran, a member of the Dublin City Council, said that the corporation had lifted its control over commercial rates.

These water charges are now political issues. Although they average only £80 annually for a house, Dublin—compared with London—has the highest rates with domestic rates of about £500—they have met intense public resistance.

Residents' groups maintain that the charges are an excessive burden on the poor.

for central government the

large meant more than doubling its contribution to council finance from a third of its budget to three quarters in every year but one since 1978 council grants have increased by less than the spending plus the cuts in council budgets eventually led the present Government to give to some financial powers to councils. Two years ago it allowed councils to introduce charges for services like water and refuse collection, and it

Two state agencies have been instructed to examine the problem and to provide a solution. The indications are that at least one of them is going to recommend the return of domestic rates, perhaps under another name.

...a new body set up to act as a watchdog on colleges, according to a report published

The report, Education and Indoctrination, also calls for a ban on teaching politically contentious subjects like "peace studies" to the under-16s. It proposes an amendment to the 1944 Education Act which would enable education authorities to sack teachers who are found guilty of indoctrinating their pupils.

Angela Ellis-Jones, a political researcher and a barrister; Dr Dennis O'Keefe senior

Mr. Ellis-Jones is also a member of the National Council of Women and Families for England, an organisation headed by Lady Olga Maitland. It has been critical of the

Plans to attract private housing and commercial development reflect public spending cuts, reports Geoff Andrews



The statue of the Shropshire Giant (right) takes an Olympian view of whatever fate may befall the lake in Town Park

Park under threat from themes and variations

A LARGE slice of parkland which is the centrepiece of a Midlands new town is being offered to developers for executive housing and a theme park.

The housing, on five sites around the edge of the 400-acre Town Park at Telford, Shropshire, will occupy many of the finest positions in the park, with two areas overlooking popular lakes.

The 33-acre recreation site, which includes another lake more than a quarter of a mile long, may also involve an area set aside for a BMX bike track for local children. A week ago Telford Tornadoes, the club which wants to develop the track, was given planning permission for the site for the next five years.

The local council's planning committee did not know that the track was involved in the proposals although a brochure showing it had been sent to potential developers as long ago as March by Telford Development Corporation.

The council promised a fortnight ago to provide earth-moving equipment to help Telford Tornadoes with preparation of the site so long as they finance the rest of the site.

Because of special procedures governing development in new towns, it is unlikely that either the housing or the park scheme will lead to a public inquiry. Together they could take more than 20 per cent of the Town Park out of free public use, claim local opponents. They might also cut off access to the most popular parts for many people living nearby.

Proposals for some kind of commercial development of a part of the park have been common knowledge in the town for over a year. Lord Northfield, chairman of the development corporation, has spoken warmly of the plan for a "mini-Alton Towers"—a reference to the large theme park in Staffordshire.

In fact, the brochure sent to potential developers—but not sent to the council committee which deals with planning procedures, or publicised widely—shows that a much larger area than has been considered before is being taken into the plan.

This includes the town's open air theatre; a children's fairytale playground, built as a Youth Opportunity Scheme project and opened only last year; the Randlake lake, popular with fishermen who have cleared and restocked its waters; a

steam tramway; and a site laid out for a pitch and putt golf course.

The brochure invites submissions from commercial investors and points out that the nearby M54 motorway means that the West Midlands conurbation as far as Coventry is within an hour's drive.

Behind the scheme lies the need to reduce spending in the new town in line with cuts being imposed on local authorities. Reductions in Telford have already slashed the level of public housing and turned attention towards building for private sale.

Plans to take a large part of town park out of free public use are part of these economies, partly because the development corporation is due to be wound up.

Mr Michael Osborn, deputy chairman of the corporation, says that about £2 million had been spent on the park. Because of limits on funding, alternative ways had to be found to bring in additional attractions and continue the scheme. Enclosures would be limited, and the BMX track would not be taken over, although it is in the development area.

One of the housing sites, already pegged out and advertised for sale, occupies the best sites around the banks of a tree-lined lake at the south of the park.

The issue of private housing on the park, which the development corporation has said would raise less than £200,000, has been a matter of contention locally for about 18 months. A small but vocal group, HOOP ('Hands Off Our Park'), is canvassing opposition to this and to the theme park idea. Its secretary, Mrs Joan Noel, who moved to the town with her family 13 years ago from Walton on Thames, says that the park was a significant factor in persuading them to move.

Mrs Jo Hill, wife of a local vicar, who chairs the group, points to the minimal return for the scheme. "Considering how little they are getting back and the amount of other housing sites ready for development, it seems crazy."

"By the time they take account of the road they have built on the site, there will be no money in it and no savings either. Obviously the park is expensive to run. But if the cash is short it would be better to let more of it go to wilderness than to keep taking bites out of the best bits."

Bypass bill is deplored

By Geoff Andrews

An attempt to overturn the decision of a committee of MPs and peers on a bypass route would be an "iniquitous manipulation of the law", it was claimed yesterday.

The Open Spaces Society, which led a number of environmental groups in a successful £50,000 protest over plans to build the A30 Okemhampton bypass through a medieval deer park in the Dartmoor national park, yesterday deplored the attempt by a local MP, Sir Peter Mills, and 100 other Conservatives, to seek a confirming bill which would overturn the decision of a committee of MPs and peers convened to hear the case.

After a 12-day hearing they decided in April that the road should not go ahead through the park but be built on agricultural land to the north of the town.

"Such a bill would be unprecedented and an iniquitous manipulation of the law," said Miss Kate Ashbrook, secretary of the Open Spaces Society. "We deplore attempts to steamroller the independent jurisdiction of a committee set up by Parliament."

"Instead of trying to subvert democratic procedures, MPs should press Government to proceed with a northern route outside the national park, as the committee recommended."

Miss Ashbrook added: "It has cost the objectors £50,000 to present their case to the committee, but we shall save Okemhampton Park whatever the cost."

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£15	18	£30,105	£58,902
	35	£14,858	£20,329
	49	£7,203	£7,618
£20	18	£40,357	£79,353
	35	£20,017	£27,387
	49	£9,704	£10,263
£25	18	£51,010	£99,806
	35	£25,176	£34,446
	49	£12,205	£12,908
£30	18	£61,114	£119,530
	35	£30,335	£41,505
	49	£14,706	£15,553

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£15	18	£29,901	£179,104
	35	£8,863	£28,312
	49	£2,245	£3,602
£20	18	£40,281	£241,278
	35	£11,940	£34,101
	49	£3,024	£4,852
£25	18	£50,666	£303,482
	35	£15,018	£42,990
	49	£3,804	£5,103
£30	18	£61,050	£365,691
	35	£18,095	£51,680
	49	£4,583	£6,353

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Lloyd's life LINK PLAN

Low pay 'drives midwives out of the profession'

By Penny Charleston

Midwifery is suffering an acute staff shortage, with only a quarter of trained midwives working in the profession.

The Royal College of Midwives, which represents most of the country's 27,000 practising midwives, is writing to every MP this week, explaining why 90,000 trained in the profession are not using their skills.

The director of labour relations at the RCM, Mr Michael Hill, wants the Government to increase midwives' pay by about 50 per cent.

About 16 per cent of vacancies are unfilled and the RCM says that the national shortage would be 24 per cent if staffing levels were more realistic.

Practising midwives "earn less during their 18 months' specialised training than other nurses and, once qualified still lag behind because their contemporaries will almost certainly have been promoted to sister level."

If a nurse spends a year training to be a health visitor, she not only earns more than a midwife while training, but earns a minimum of £7,978 a year after qualifying, compared with £5,398 for a midwife, says Mr Hill.

Lorraine Aquilana and Jacqui Payne are student midwives at Liverpool Maternity Hospital and they are seriously considering not practising the profession once their training is complete.

"All our former colleagues are now sisters and are earning much more than we are or will earn if we decide to use our midwifery skills," said Miss Payne.

Sheila McIlroy, an RCM labour relations officer, estimates that the Government, the health service, and the taxpayer are losing about £30,000 for each trained midwife not practising.

The Prime Minister is currently considering the recommendations of the nurses' pay review body and a statement is expected next month.

Greta Balfour, a former midwife who is now a labour relations officer at the RCM, says of the drop-out rate: "It there were no public demand for the midwives then it wouldn't matter, perhaps, but the whole trend is away from medical intervention and most mothers and their partners really want midwives in preference to doctors."

Mrs Balfour suggested that, if mothers-to-be knew how seriously short of midwives the NHS was they might think twice about agreeing to stay in hospital.

"The assumption is that if you are in hospital then you are going to be able to receive expert care if you need it. But in some instances you might well be better off going home Hospital and they are seriously considering not practising the profession once their training is complete."

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Pictures by Denis Thorpe

Better life planned for patients in plastic bed-sits

David Hencke on an experiment at Broadmoor that could change the image of Britain's mental hospitals

BRITAIN'S 1,600 top security mental patients will have a new lifestyle by the 21st century if plans for new accommodation at Broadmoor in Berkshire receive government approval soon. The plan is to replace dozens of cramped wards in the country's three Victorian secure hospitals with indestructible bed-sits made of reinforced glass and plastic. At the same time the latest technology will ensure that slippery, high security walls will replace their grim Victorian counterparts. Television surveillance will replace the jangling bunches of keys which make the nurses look like the poor house gaolers of a Charles Dickens novel. New investment will also mean that swimming pools, indoor sports centres, workshops, and superb hospital facilities will be available for people committed by the courts to remain there. Broadmoor will open its own museum, with memories of people committed there dating back to 1863 and a fine collection of paintings by a Victorian murderer, Richard Dadd. A start in changing the lifestyle of patients had been made by opening the £32 million Park Lane secure hospital in Liverpool. Com-

missioned in the 1960s, it allows many of its patients, including some transferred from Broadmoor, to have their own rooms.

But it is the plans for Broadmoor and later Rampton and Moss Side, now before the Treasury, which are expected to have the most impact.

The key to the change is a British invention with a Crown patent ineligibly called the GRP room — GRP standing for glass-reinforced plastic.

The GRP room is basically a bed-sit in which everything is made out of a giant mould and is indestructible. Coupled with the use of glass which is shatter-proof and bomb-proof Broadmoor believes that there is nothing that a violent patient could do to damage himself or the institution.

The finished product is believed by Dr John Hamilton, Broadmoor's medical director, to be indestructible as well as pleasing to the eye. The room consists of a bed moulded to the floor, bookshelves and a desk moulded into the wall; a moulded wardrobe, lavatory and wash basin. Lights can be controlled from outside, and patients can be observed through a small window. Facilities include power points for electric razors, TV, radio, stereo and video recorders.

Broadmoor refused to allow the prototype room to be photographed and is reluctant to discuss the cost of providing nearly 400 of these rooms as part of a rebuilding programme.

The reasons are that they fear being attacked from all sides once it is announced.



Dr John Hamilton, Broadmoor's medical director, who wants the hospital to be more comfortable

critics from the right are expected to lambast them for providing "luxury" facilities for violent patients such as Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper. Welfare and civil rights organisations such as Mind, the national association for mental health, are expected to complain about wasting public money on providing facilities in places which they believe

should be closed rather than rebuilt. Dr Hamilton believes, however, that the new rooms will play an important part in changing the therapy and environment for the most disturbed, depressed, and violent patients.

The new rooms will mean the end of the padded cell, in future patients will stay in their rooms, since they will be unable to damage anything except their belongings. Once security has been tightened on the outside, Dr Hamilton intends to relax it inside the hospital so that patients have more freedom of movement and there is less obtrusive surveillance. At present, nurses carrying walkie-talkies count patients everywhere they go, and lock

every door behind them. The emphasis is to be on rehabilitation, with the psychiatrist giving away some of his power, and authority to the psychologists. So psychologists are increasingly concentrating on basic social skills training — trying to rebuild the lives of severely disturbed and depressed people so that they can cope with normality and do simple things such as going into shops and cafes. The psychologists are also providing classes for basic sex education. Many a convicted murderer and rapist, including some who have raped and killed innocent women, does not know much about loving or even talking to the opposite sex. As one of the Broadmoor staff explained: "Often their sex and only experience of sex is some horrendous crime. We find later that they have difficulty even talking to a girl in the library."

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The most hopeful sign at Broadmoor is that the number of patients is falling. Two years ago it was well over 600; now it is below 500 and is expected to drop to 400 before the end of the decade. Latest figures show that the average stay is about six years, and many former patients start new lives in their late thirties or early forties.

If the rebuilding of Broadmoor is allowed to go ahead, Dr Hamilton hopes that the new rooms will be far more comfortable than it is today.

Unions winning fight for political levy

By Patrick Wintour, Labour Star

Unions fear that the political fund ballots required by legislation would lead to the breaking of the historic link between the Labour Party and the trade unions, which are acknowledged.

The print union Sogat '82 and the steel union ISFG have voted overwhelmingly in favour of retaining their political funds, and the signs are that most of the other 38 unions yet to ballot will follow suit.

The absence of any coherent opposition within unions to retaining the fund is clearly a factor, as is the indifference of the tabloid press. Similarly, the Conservative trade union organisations have been given to understand by their parent party not to interfere.

But equally important to the results so far has been the professionalism and effort the unions themselves have devoted to winning the ballots.

The 'National' Communications Union (NCU), which has just completed its workplace balloting and expects a big "yes" vote, to be announced next month, began organising its campaign over a year ago. Mr John Golding, the union's political officer and Labour MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme, estimates that the union has spent £400,000 on the campaign.

Members of the union's political fund management committee began talking to the union's regional committee a year ago asking them what form of campaign would be most effective. Mr Golding said that a very clear picture emerged. "The branch reps kept on saying you must not fight an ideological campaign, you must instead fight it on the theme of the need for a voice in parliament."

"The branches insisted that the way to persuade people in our union is not send out a circular from head office. The people who can persuade people are the branch activists. They are generally people who are felt to be trustworthy. They have dealt with the members' compensation case or helped out in a time of trouble at work."

As a result the union set up 90 area co-ordinators, responsible for the political fund campaign in their region. Mr Golding admits that during the winter, with the miners' strike still on and some disaffection within the union, he was still on his feet. His chief task was to convince the co-ordinators that the campaign could be won.

Each area co-ordinator was responsible for 30 to 40 local activists whose task it was to distribute literature and act as "local persuaders."

The NCU's campaign has tackled the sensitive issue of Labour Party affiliation by arguing that "the ballot has absolutely nothing to do with the Labour Party, but is about the union's right to campaign."

The union's leaflets point out that the question to be answered on the ballot "is about whether we have political objectives, not what those objectives are. The ballot determines whether we have a fund."

In common with other unions, the NCU has made much of the change in the definition of political objective found in the Trade Union Act, which covers unions' political funds. The new wording makes it unlawful for a union to use its general fund to conduct a campaign which, taken as a whole, seeks to persuade a person not to vote for a political party.

The NCU has seized on this in its ballot literature to claim that if the union voted against a political fund it would not be able to campaign on any industrial issues.

The union's main campaign poster takes up the theme by arguing that it is impossible to make the distinction between the industrial and political issues that the Government seeks to draw.

Finally, the campaign points out that dissenters still have the right to contest out. Mr Golding claims: "As the campaign went on we found that one of the most powerful arguments we had was the simple point that no-one should deny his colleague the right to pay the political levy by voting to abolish the fund altogether."

Councils must buy back faulty houses

By Geoff Andrews

Councils all over Britain face having to buy and repair faulty homes purchased by tenants—even if the authorities did not own the houses in the first instance.

Up to 170,000 homes sold to council tenants at discounts rising to 60 per cent are being repurchased at full price and repaired. The Department of the Environment is also making local authorities responsible for homes bought by employees from public utilities, like the coal board.

The faulty houses are built in prefabricated reinforced concrete, widely used after the second world war when shortages of traditional materials coincided with a chronic need for new homes.

They were widely used by councils, the National Coal Board and other utilities to house employees. They therefore tend to be concentrated in some parts of the country.

The problem lies in corrosion within the concrete reinforcements and many of the houses are now in desperate need of repair. However, councils are not allowed to give grants for owner-occupiers to carry out the work themselves and are being forced to buy the houses and carry out the repairs.

If such a house was built by a council and subsequently sold to a sitting tenant, the council may be forced to pay 85 per cent of the defect-free valuation (plus the legal costs), on a house it may have sold at a discount of up to 60 per cent.

Seventy-five per cent of the amount spent on repairs is refunded by central government and when the house is deemed fit the former owners move back as tenants — with an option to buy at a discount if they wish.

The problem stems from the Housing Defects Act, which made local authorities responsible for correcting faults in all "non-traditional" homes. It should have been followed up with a system of grants for owner-occupiers.

"These houses were never in local authority ownership. We never built them or sold them, or saw a penny for them, and yet we are still expected to buy them back," said Mr Ted Cantle, the housing officer of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities.

The subject has been raised at a number of meetings between local authority representatives and senior officials at the Department of the Environment, but so far there have been no moves to set up a scheme which would alleviate the position.

Bronze £50,000 hope

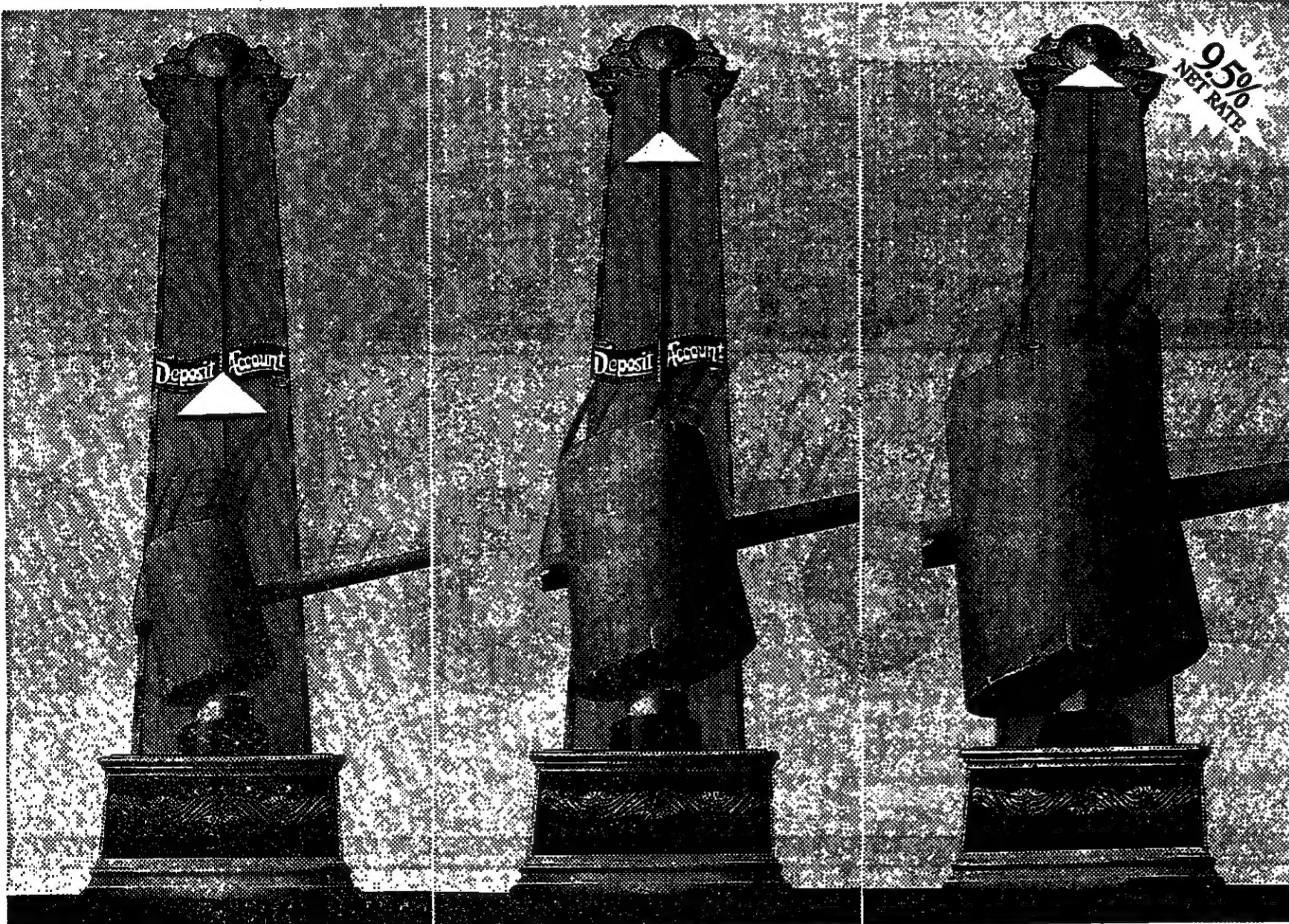
By Donald Wintersgill, Art Sales Correspondent

A masterpiece of black African art is being sold at Sotheby's on June 24, when it may fetch £50,000. It is a bronze head, 11 inches high, from the ancient kingdom of Benin, whose territory is in modern Nigeria. The head was made in memory of a dead Oba or king and may be from the fourteenth century. Benin bronzes were almost unknown to the West until 1897. Previously, the kingdom of Benin had refused to trade with the British.



The bronze head

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Iraqi targets include Abadan as Iran hits the military

Gulf conflict hots up with air strikes on eight towns

Bahrein: Iran and Iraq yesterday stepped up Gulf war air strikes, with eight towns reported hit on either side of their common border.

A military spokesman in Baghdad said that Iraqi warplanes struck at selected targets in three Iranian towns, including Abadan at the head of the Gulf, and a military camp.

In Tehran, the national news agency, Irna said that Iranian planes raided military and economic targets in five towns — Diana, Ali al-Gharbi and As-Sadiyah after earlier strikes on

Irna said that at least 13 people were killed in air raids against Tehran alone.

In Kuwait, the newspaper, Al-Anbar, said that security forces have identified the suicide car bomber as an Iraqi with a Pakistani passport. Initial investigations indicated that he had been a member of the banned Iraqi Al-Dawa al-Islamia (Islamic Call) Party, which is fighting for an Iranian-style regime in Iraq.

The crown prince, Sheikh Sa'ad Abdullah, yesterday asked the Kuwaiti Parliament to issue anti-terrorist legislation.

"The government will labour hand-in-glove with Parliament to enact laws necessary for the protection of the country," Sheikh Sa'ad said, without being more specific.

Kuwait, like its fellow members of the Gulf Cooperation Council — Bahrain, Oman, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates — supports Iraq in the conflict with non-Arab Iran and has poured billions of dollars into sustaining its war effort.

In Moscow yesterday, a six-member Arab League delegation was due to meet the Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko, to try to win Soviet support for a negotiated settlement to the war.

The delegation, led by the Arab League secretary-general, Mr Cheddi Kibbi, is expected to press the Kremlin for help in persuading Iran to negotiate an end to the 36-month-old conflict. They were also expected to ask Moscow to help halt supplies of Soviet arms reaching Iran from Libya and North Korea.

In New York, the UN secretary-general, Mr Perez de Cuellar, who visited both warring capitals last month, expressed regret at the resumption of raids on civilian areas and urged restraint. — Reuters.

ANC member given 15 years in gaol on treason charges

From Patrick Lawrence in Johannesburg

A member of an African National Congress cadre, Jabu Ngobese, was sent to gaol for 15 years yesterday after being convicted of treason in the Rand Supreme Court.

Ngobese was found to have brought weapons into South Africa and to have hidden them in six mine dumps along the Witwatersrand. Ngobese, aged 31, gave the black nationalist defence his plea while the judge, Mr Justice L. le Grange sentenced him. The crowd outside chanted in response.

Two black trade unionists, Meriman Nduna, aged 24, and Zame Mapela, 25, who helped Ngobese hide one of the arms caches, were each sent to gaol for five years.

"Citizens who take part in such activities must know that when arms are used they will be party to acts of sabotage and the murder and injury of the innocent people which may result," Mr Justice le Grange said.

Ngobese, Nduna and Mapela all pleaded guilty to treason last week. The completion of their trial means that 27 people are still waiting to be tried on charges of high treason.

They include the 14 UDF members who are scheduled to appear in the Natal Supreme Court on July 11, and 11 men

due to stand trial in three cases in Johannesburg in August, September and October.

In the Eastern Cape township of Lingshile, near Grahamstown, police and soldiers launched another combined operation before dawn yesterday. Their purpose, according to the police, was to arrest specific identified "trouble-makers."

Parts of the township were sealed off by mounted troops, while an aircraft circled overhead urging residents to go to work as usual. "A number of people" were arrested, police said afterwards, but would not give precise numbers.

Police reported only isolated incidents of stone-throwing in black townships yesterday after another bloody weekend. The latest dead include two young children who died when their home in New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, was fire-bombed, a black policeman who was stabbed to death in the east Rand township of Tembisa and a man who was shot dead when a mob of 500 attacked the home of a black councillor at Rini, near Grahamstown.

About 2,000 members of Chief Gatsha Buthezi's Inkatha movement yesterday presented a petition against disinvestment to the American Consul General in Durban, Mr Harry Geisel. The petition was said to contain 1,000 signatures.

Sudan is exploiting famine says Garang

NAIROBI: The leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Army accused the military-led government yesterday of using the country's famine problem to "turn public opinion against us."

"SPLA military strategy calls for the occupation of the countryside, the stopping of all transport in war zone one (southern Sudan), and the strangulation of the cities so that the enemy garrisons are forced to surrender or withdraw," Colonel John Garang said in a clandestine radio broadcast monitored here. "This strategy is working."

Colonel Garang said that the problem of famine was acute throughout Sudan, but the government had only declared the southern part of the country, which the rebels control, a disaster area.

"They think they can turn public opinion against us," he said. "The soldiers are being told that the roads must be opened to get food to starving people in the south and that the SPLA is sitting in the way."

But Colonel Garang asserted that the government did not declare disaster areas in the west "simply because there are no garrisons under siege there. The west is not a disaster area because there are no rebels there, whereas the south is a disaster area because there are rebels there and government garrisons under siege."

"In their vain effort to use the humanitarian weapon of famine relief against the SPLA they are unwittingly telling the wasted areas of the west that your problems get solved when you take up arms," Colonel Garang said.

Yesterday's address, broadcast live, was a continuation of a speech Colonel Garang began on Sunday, also during a live broadcast.

On Sunday, Colonel Garang rejected a compromise with the new ruling junta, calling it the "second republic of the Sudan."

He said the junta, which took power in a coup on April 6, had no intention of turning power over to the people. — AP.



Red Cross guidance: A Druze official, using a walkie-talkie, directs a Red Cross mission entering a Beirut refugee camp yesterday.

Arafat complains of civilian deaths in Beirut camp

TUNIS: The Palestine Liberation Organisation leader, Mr Yasser Arafat, said yesterday that Shi'ite Muslim militiamen and Lebanese army soldiers had killed 60 Palestinian civilians in Beirut's Sabra refugee camp.

"They entered a part of Sabra... and they killed 60 of our people, including women and children," Mr Arafat said.

Other senior PLO officials said the killings happened on Sunday and that as many people were killed in Sabra five days earlier.

Mr Arafat's spokesman, Mr Abdel Abder-Rahman, said that some 50 wounded Palestinians at Sabra's

Gaza hospital, as well as eight doctors and nurses, were killed last Tuesday. He said that as many as 100 out of about 500 Palestinians rounded up on Friday and Saturday and held in west Beirut has also been killed.

In Beirut, the Amal militia said it attacked Sabra and two other Palestinian camps, Chatila and Bourj al-Barajneh, a week ago to prevent a resurgence of Palestinian power in Lebanon.

The Amal leader, Mr Nabil Berri, who is Lebanon's Justice Minister, blamed Mr Arafat for the fighting, saying that he wants to reestablish the PLO's military presence in Lebanon.

anon — a charge which Mr Arafat denies.

Mr Arafat said those responsible for the killings were Amal militiamen, soldiers of the Lebanese army Shi'ite "sikh" and "muslim" Christian eighth brigades and the Assad battalion, a militia group belonging to Lebanon's pro-Syrian Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party.

Speaking before a meeting of the PLO Central Council, he said he had been informed from Beirut that Palestinians had been rounded up by Amal and Lebanese soldiers and held in Bourj al-Barajneh, a big unfinished tower block held by Amal in the western sector of the city.

Mr Abder-Rahman said that as many as 100 had been killed and the rest were still being held.

Meanwhile, the Libyan leader, Colonel Gadhafi, has invited Palestinians to come to Libya to "continue their struggle" and has warned that control of Lebanon by his Syrian allies must not come "on the bodies of the Palestinians."

The official Libyan news agency, Jalsa, said that Colonel Gadhafi told African diplomats in Tripoli that Libya was "bound to be with the Palestinians" in their battles against Lebanese Shi'ite militias in Beirut. — Reuters/AP.

Israelis may free militants

Tel Aviv: The Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, has asked the government's legal adviser to say whether it is possible to stop a trial of Jewish militants charged with terror attacks on Palestinians, Israel Radio said yesterday.

Since Israel released 150 Palestinian prisoners last Monday in a prisoner swap for three Israeli soldiers captured by guerrillas in Lebanon, pressure has grown for the release of a Jewish terror ring.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, who heads the rightwing Likud bloc in the coalition government, has openly pressed for clemency for the 25 alleged members of the group.

About 50 people demonstrated outside Mr Shamir's house in Jerusalem on Sunday, calling for the release of the Jewish underground group.

During the past week, militant nationalists in the occupied West Bank have staged several demonstrations, harshly criticising the release of Palestinian terrorists while Jews who reacted to Palestinian attacks remain in prison. — AP.

Eight defendants have been sentenced to up to 10 years for charges ranging from illegal possession of weapons to conspiracy, and one has already been released after serving a 10-month sentence. The others are standing trial. — AP.

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مكتبة الأمل

Administration seeks a top rate of 35 per cent

Reagan campaigns for simplification of taxation system

President Reagan said yesterday in Orlando, Florida, that his tax reform plan would spark a new American evolution based on a simpler, fairer, more efficient tax code. "It is a proposal intended to launch a new American revolution," he pledged that

the plan would provide "greater economic vitality," and said that the accomplishments of great Americans, such as Walt Disney and Dr. Jonas Salk, illustrated that individual initiative, an enterprise, not government, gave the United States its vibrancy and growth.

on Alex Brummer
Washington

President Reagan will go on national television tonight to launch a crusade for tax reform. By seizing the populist use of tax simplification, the president hopes to change the image of American politics and to reform the Republicans into a dominant political party. The tax bill which will be delivered by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. James Baker, is expected to be a major effort to raise new revenues and reduce the deficit. It is expected to be a major effort to raise new revenues and reduce the deficit. It is expected to be a major effort to raise new revenues and reduce the deficit.

new-sleeker model that will not only be fairer, but will significantly reduce taxes for the majority of all Americans. However, several provisions of the revised Treasury tax plan—which was first released shortly after the 1984 election—are likely to lead to bitter conflict on Capitol Hill. Mr. Reagan and his advisers have moved in to pressure from oil and gas interests to provide them with special relief. He is also planning to lower the capital gains tax in a move which is certain to be interpreted as favouring the better off. The White House will attempt to counter these concessions to the Republican special interests by arguing that the bill will favour the less well off who will pay no tax at all and will penalise company executives who live off expense accounts, office limousines and corporate jets at taxpayers' expense. It is expected that your taxes are so high because others—who can afford high-priced lawyers and tax consultants—are able to manipulate the system to avoid paying their fair share. It simply adds insult to injury when on top of a large tax bill to the IRS you have to pay a professional to tell you how much you owe," the President said at the weekend. His comments form part of a deal strategy of winning tax reform this year. He will appeal directly to the people through his televised speech, a series of orchestrated sales pitches at the White House and a nationwide campaign to sell it to Congress by the end of 1985, then it will be passed. By 1986, most of Congress will be embroiled in a mid-term election battle, the chances of bipartisan understanding on such a critical issue appear to be nil. As a result, Mr. Reagan will need all his public relations rhetorical skills to make case for reform. In preparation for the campaign, he said on Monday over the weekend that his proposal would "remove the dark cloud of unfairness from our tax system. We're going to overhaul the whole rickety, jerry-rigged code and come out with a

Hondurans gloomy on chances for contras

Army roadblocks illustrate the worsening ties with rebels fighting the Sandinistas

From Tony Jenkins, Clarendon, Honduras
THE ARMY roadblock at this tiny village on Honduras's southern border with Nicaragua is evidence of the deteriorating relationship between the Honduran armed forces and the US-backed Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries.

The roadblock not only prevented journalists from getting into a tightly patrolled "emergency zone" but also stops the so-called contras from getting out. For three years the largest rebel group—the FDN—

has been camped along a 30-mile stretch of the border here and has "roamed freely" as one officer put it. But the contras' failure to capture a single Nicaraguan village and Congress' recent decision to stop aiding the contras has made Honduran officers question the FDN presence.

When the Sandinista army crossed the border in hot pursuit three weeks ago and started shelling a contra camp called Las Vegas—where up to 2,000 FDN men were waiting for fresh supplies—the Hondurans decided that they had had enough.

The chief of the armed forces, General Walter Lopez, ordered the FDN camps closed and the rebels divided into smaller groups and "controlled." Since then peasants here say that they have not seen the contras' familiar blue-green uniforms. An international relief organisation official, who toured the emergency zone a

week ago, said that all the contras have now left Las Vegas.

One of the army's most senior officers, who refused to let himself be identified, said: "If they are guerrillas, why aren't they in the mountains in Nicaragua? They are a bunch of dilettantes who pass their lives in the casino. They will never overthrow the Sandinistas."

The officer also complained that the FDN men were "out of control." He was objecting to scattered incidents where contras have raped or murdered villagers. He said that he believed the reports of FDN atrocities in Nicaragua.

Two contra leaders reacted angrily last week when questioned about the strained relations. One said: "They don't seem to realise we are fighting almost single-handedly to defend their way of life. The trouble is they have been tricked by the Communist propaganda."

A further indication of the

growing restrictions of FDN activities by Nicaragua's neighbours was that the two spokesmen only agreed to be interviewed on the condition that their identities and the country where the interview was held be kept secret.

"Since May 1984 we have been working on our own. Even the Americans are afraid to face the Sandinistas," one said. "We are the victims of a well-organised campaign to accuse us of human rights violations."

However, the Honduran armed forces have not suddenly gone soft on the Sandinistas. Another senior officer said: "We are constantly telling the Americans to invade Nicaragua, to put an end to communism in the region. But if they won't, we have no choice but to find a way to normalise relations with the Sandinistas; we cannot allow ourselves to be dragged into a war."

Nevertheless, the Hondurans continue to aid the FDN. One of the officers ad-

mitted that two FDN DC3 planes fly almost daily supply missions into Nicaragua from a US-built air force strip in Honduras called Aguasote.

The mud road to Ciguente is daily ploughed up by the FDN supply trucks and one of the FDN leaders said: "We have a Ho Chi Minh trail into Nicaragua with 300 miles."

In a border town, Danilo Lopez, a police officer, said that the FDN supply trucks and one of the FDN leaders said: "We have a Ho Chi Minh trail into Nicaragua with 300 miles."

Despite the problems with the Honduran army, the FDN spokesmen claimed that they are now fighting "more frequently and in more parts of Nicaragua than ever before. We have 17,000 men and 500 new boys are joining us every month. We will soon overthrow the Sandinistas."

The Honduran officers responded: "If they had 17,000 men they would be in Managua by now. It's a lie."

Salvador rebels 'divided'

From Dan Williams in San Salvador

TRYING to add a propaganda success to two intelligence coups, the government has handed out copies of captured rebel documents and has arranged interviews with a rebel defector. The picture that emerges is of a weakened and divided guerrilla movement closely tied to Nicaragua, Cuba and Soviet-bloc countries.

The documents were taken from the captured rebel commander, Nidia Diaz, according to the Salvadoran armed forces. Diaz is in military custody, recovering from wounds suffered during a battle on April 18, the day she was captured.

Among the documents are lists of rebels apparently sent for training in Cuba, Vietnam, the Soviet Union, East Germany, and Bulgaria. The US embassy here says that the documents, which came with translations supplied by the US State Department, are authentic.

The Salvadoran government also has recently set up interviews for journalists with a defector, Napoleon Romeo Garcia, a former rebel leader known by his combat name of Miguel Castellanos. Romero said that he turned himself in after becoming disgusted with the "Marxist-Leninist" ideology of the insurgents.

In his first appearance last month not long after turning up in government hands, Romero said little and appeared groggy. A month later, he looked fit and spoke freely. His main assertion was that Salvadoran rebels receive about 70 per cent of their arms from the Nicaraguan government.

He added, however, that stepped-up Salvadoran patrols have reduced the flow of weapons into the country and that the guerrillas have been forced to change tactics. Nidia Diaz's documents are apparently from the archives of the Revolutionary Workers' Party, a faction of the rebel umbrella group, the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front.

Diaz, a leading member of the party, attended the first round of government-rebel peace talks in La Palma last year. She was pursued and captured by soldiers in two US-supplied helicopters. Diaz said that an unidentified US citizen, armed and wearing a military uniform, was on one of the helicopters. The US embassy said that he was a civilian who repairs infrared sighting equipment for the Salvadoran air force.

Diaz said that the Americans held a gun to her head during the flight to San Salvador. The embassy, which declined to identify him, said an American had saved her life by keeping her from jumping to death from the aircraft.

Ties with Nicaragua are mentioned in a variety of documents, and it appears that the rebels' relationship with the Sandinistas was tense. — Los Angeles Times.



A policeman arrests a football fan, (top) outside the Mexico City Olympic stadium during riots that led to 10 people being crushed to death in a stadium tunnel (above). Report, Peter Chapman, page 25.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Tanker victims mourned

SEVERAL thousand people attended a funeral mass in Algiers yesterday for the 33 victims of the explosions which destroyed two oil tankers. King Jean Carlos, who attended the mass, praised the bravery of the local youth who pulled 10 survivors from the bay of Algiers.

The death toll from the disaster stood at 20 yesterday, with 18 people still missing.

Navy divers worked throughout Monday to locate the bodies of victims believed trapped in the sunken hulls of the two vessels. They reported that part of the deck of one ship lay on top of the other.—AP.

Arson trial

A BRITISH sailor who is accused of starting a fire that killed three people on a ship in Kaohsiung port, Taiwan, said a pre-trial hearing yesterday that he started the fire after an argument with a crewman who suffered burns in the incident. Robert Heaton, aged 28, of Sunderland, had earlier claimed that he started the fire in the hope that he would be sacked and sent home.—AP.

Private army

A 17-MAN private security force has been assembled to protect a Filipino woman who saw a man in military uniform shoot the opposition leader, Benigno Aquino, at Manila airport in 1983. A lawyer said that the men have orders to shoot anyone who threatens Rebecca Quinsano, who gave evidence against the 26 men charged with Aquino's murder.—AP.

Avalanche toll

FIFTY-FIVE people were killed by avalanches in the Swiss Alps this winter—the highest toll for 15 years. Heavy snowfalls and sharp changes in temperatures, turning the often loosely packed snow masses into dense slush, were largely blamed by the Swiss avalanche institute.—Reuters.

Progeria dead

MARGARET CASEY, aged 29, believed to be the oldest survivor of the premature ageing disease progeria, died at the weekend. Miss Casey, who was 3ft tall, appeared frail and her features were distorted by premature ageing. Most progeria victims do not live past their teens.—AP.

Emergency

THE TURKISH Government is to replace martial law with a civilian state of emergency in Ankara and other provinces on July 19. Turkish radio said that the emergency would last four months, but would be renewable. Martial law will apply in 17 provinces.—Reuters.

Invaders killed

THE BODIES of five Vietnamese soldiers have been found after a clash with Thai troops near Thailand's north-eastern border with Kampuchea. Vietnamese occupying forces have been striking at villages and refugee camps in search of militant Kampuchean refugees.—AP.

OAU delay

AN ORGANISATION of African Unity conference on South Africa to have taken place in Addis Ababa next month has been postponed because few of the 40 organisations fighting apartheid had accepted invitations. OAU sources reported yesterday.—Reuters.

Jew hope of landing on Mars

Washington: The dream of a human colony on Mars is undergoing a quiet revolution in the US. Allowing themselves the Mars legroom, scientists from prominent industry, and universities have thrashed out the ideas and possibilities at conferences in recent years. Their conclusion: only a combination of money and political will are holding back man's next great space venture. If we wanted to put people Mars, it could be done by mid-1990s," asserts Mr. David of the private National Space Institute in Arlington. "We've been in the road (to the moon), it's time to leave town."

Geneva talks seen as fruitless by Russian leader


Moscow: The Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, told the former West German chancellor, Mr. Willy Brandt, yesterday that the first round of arms control talks in Geneva had been fruitless and he was pessimistic about the second round. The opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD) arms expert, Mr. Egon Bahr, said that the Kremlin chief was negative about the talks with the US which resume on Thursday. Mr. Brandt, the SPD chairman and architect of Bonn's rapprochement with Moscow in the late 1960s and early 1970s, met Mr. Gorbachev for more than five hours yesterday, including an hour-long discussion with only an interpreter present. Mr. Bahr, who described Mr. Gorbachev as "harder than some believe," added that the Soviet leader expressed concern that no progress was likely at Geneva without US policy changes. Soviet pessimism hinged on US plans to go ahead with the Star Wars Strategic Defence Initiative research in an anti-missile defence system, he said. Tass said that Mr. Gorbachev told Mr. Brandt at a Kremlin luncheon: "Let us take a realistic view of matters: the implementation of these plans would thwart disarmament talks."

Western diplomats said that Moscow appeared to be taking a firm line on the talks although there could be more flexibility at the negotiating table this week.

Tass said that the meetings covered world events in general, ranging from Nicaragua to the role of the Socialist International, which Mr. Brandt heads.

Mr. Gorbachev said that numerous arms proposals by Moscow had not evoked a proper response from the US Administration and Washington had been unwilling to advance towards accord at Geneva.

In his luncheon speech, the Soviet leader said that the word detente appeared to have been struck out of some Western politicians' vocabularies. Mr. Bahr described Mr. Gorbachev as a pleasant man who knew what he wanted.



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Opposition to challenge presidential poll

From Campbell Page in Athens

THE main opposition party, New Democracy, remains determined to challenge the legality of the presidential election in March which chose a former judge, Mr. Christos Sartzetakis, as the new head of state.

Mr. Constantine Mitsotakis, leader of New Democracy, said yesterday that his party would, if it won the general election on Sunday, refer the matter to the Council of State. New Democracy would announce in advance that it intended to abide by the council's decision.

The controversy began when the ruling Socialist party, Pasok, decided to withdraw its expected support from the former Conservative leader, Mr. Constantine

Karamanlis, for a second term as president, nominated Mr. Sartzetakis, and secured his election only by calling on the vote of the Speaker of Parliament, who was then acting head of state. New Democracy immediately challenged the right of the acting head of state to elect the President by Parliament, and also criticised the use of coloured ballot papers which were allegedly devised to eliminate the secrecy of the voting and to ensure that Pasok deputies would deliver a block vote.

Mr. Mitsotakis said yesterday at a Foreign Press Association lunch in Athens that his party still insisted that the presidential election was illegal. He believed that the result of the general election would be in any circumstances.

would either endorse Pasok's handling of the presidential elections or give his own party a mandate for continuing its challenge.

The constitutional picture is confused because New Democracy is fighting a wholehearted general election campaign after the disputed presidential election. If New Democracy wins an absolute majority in the general elections, it will naturally be Mr. Sartzetakis's constitutional duty to appoint Mr. Mitsotakis as prime minister. Mr. Mitsotakis would then take prompt action to unseat the President.

The President has ended speculation that he might resign. If New Democracy won the general election by stating that he would not do so in any circumstances.

After the presidential election, the Government introduced constitutional amendments to limit the power of the presidency and to reduce Pasok's conception of Greece as a parliamentary rather than presidential democracy.

Constitutional amendments have to be ratified by two parliaments. Mr. Mitsotakis said yesterday that he believed the procedure for constitutional revision had been properly applied in the recent parliament, and no one could consider it invalid.

A victorious New Democracy would, therefore, not ignore the previous government's initiative, but would in turn follow procedure and duly vote the amendment on constitutional revision was unnecessary, Mr. Mitsotakis said.

New era begins for Hong Kong

PEKING: Britain and China yesterday set in motion the transition process under which Hong Kong, the world's third largest financial centre, will be returned to Chinese rule in 12 years' time. At the same time President Eanes of Portugal announced talks on the neighbouring colony of Macao.

Britain and China exchanged documents yesterday confirming their agreement to hand back the British colony of Hong Kong to the People's Republic of China in 1997.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. John Gummer, and the British ambassador, Sir Richard Evans, toasted each other in champagne at the ceremony, which formally puts the accord into effect and launches the transition process.

Hong Kong will become a Special Administrative Region of China and retain its basic freedoms and capitalist system for 50 years after 1997 under the agreement signed last December by Mr. Zhao Ziyang and Mrs. Margaret Thatcher.

China will have a say in the transition period through a newly-formed 10-member Joint Liaison Group, which is expected to meet shortly.

Meanwhile, President Eanes said yesterday that Peking and Lisbon will begin negotiations next year on the future of Macao.

Mr. Eanes, the first Portuguese President to visit Macao, said the negotiations will preserve the political and economic stability of the Portuguese territory.

During Mr. Eanes's visit to Peking last Thursday, China announced that it had agreed to hold formal talks with Portugal on the future of Macao.

The Portuguese President said that the negotiation team from the Portuguese side will be headed by its foreign affairs minister.

Mr. Eanes, who arrived from China for a one-day visit, also disclosed that Macao's Governor, Rear-Admiral Vasco de Almeida e Costa, will resign next year. It was not known who will succeed him. — AP.

Greedyguts at banquet

PEKING: Hundreds of Chinese economic officials and factory bosses at a Shanghai exhibition descended on a buffet reception before it was due to start, gobbling up most of the food, and stuffed the rest in bags or their pockets, a newspaper reported.

"They could not wait any longer and all swarmed to the dining tables," the Liberation Daily (Jiefang Ribao) reported in a front-page letter titled "an uncivilised banquet," written by catering workers at the Shanghai exhibition centre.

The letter read: "Some thought using the utensils was too slow, so they discarded them and used their hands to grab the food."

"Some stuffed whole chickens into plastic bags and pocketed fruit," the letter read. "Others took a whole dish of Hiss-flavoured ham to their dining table. In an instant, all the sumptuous food on the table was swept bare. Those who gorged their beautiful harvest reaped like wolves and tigers."

The letter said the display made a mockery of the Communist Party's propaganda efforts to promote social etiquette and "Socialist spiritual civilisation." — AP.

European settlers regard New Caledonia poll as trickery

Kanak bow to French plans for independence

From Nicholas Cunningham-Smyth in Noumea, New Caledonia

Kanak militants yesterday grudgingly accepted French government plans for elections in August, leading to independence in 1987.

The decision was announced during a weekend congress of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (SLNKS), a coalition of four pro-independence parties.

The August poll will elect four regional councils which will in turn form a new territorial assembly to decide on the plan for independence by the end of 1987 as announced by the French Prime Minister, Mr. Laurent Fabius, last month.

The proposal was given a cautious welcome at that time by the moderate SLNKS leader, Mr. Jean-Marie Tjibaou, but has since looked distinctly vulnerable amid growing political polarisation and violent confrontation between Kanak militants and the territory's French settlers.

The election proposals also face strong opposition from European settlers who see it as a piece of political trickery intended to give Kanaks, who represent only 62,000 of the total 145,000 population, a majority in the new Assembly.

The SLNKS announced during the congress that it rejected "the neo-colonial logic" of the Fabius plan, but had decided that it could take

advantage of the regional elections to build up its own organisational structure.

The negative tone of the statement was seen as the price paid by Mr. Tjibaou and his majority Union Caledonienne to win the acquiescence of more radical elements in the SLNKS some of whom had declared themselves in favour of boycotting the election.

The element of uncertainty over the SLNKS position had increased fears of an intractable drift towards even greater violent confrontation between those for and against independence than the riot that hit the capital, Noumea, on May 8, leaving one Kanak youth dead and 106 people injured.

In another gesture of moderation the SLNKS congress decided to cancel plans for a demonstration in Noumea on June 8 that would almost certainly have led to violence.

The clashes earlier this month came after 150 Kanaks had decided to demonstrate in Noumea despite a decision by SLNKS leaders to postpone their action for one month.

The level of tension that has existed since then was reflected in wild rumours that the capital had been infiltrated by large numbers of Kanak militants and fears of white countermeasures that could trigger another outbreak of fighting.

North Koreans get a warm welcome at Seoul talks

Seoul: The first North Koreans to visit Seoul for 12 years received a warm welcome from South Koreans when they arrived yesterday for Red Cross talks aimed at easing the estimated 10 million Koreans with their families.

"We are optimistic about the talks and hope they will be successful," the chief northern delegate, Mr. Li Chong-ryul, told a press conference at an hotel in Seoul. Tens of thousands of Seoul's 10 million people cheered and waved as the North Koreans were driven in a motorcade on the 25-mile route from the border village of Panmunjom to the capital.

"We thank our brethren in the south for the welcome," Mr. Li told reporters.

The 34 North Koreans—14 delegates and advisers, 20 attendants, and 50 journalists—were preparing themselves for the first round of talks with southern delegates at a hotel today. They were due to have the second round tomorrow on the issue of reuniting families separated by the 1950-53 Korean war before leaving on Thursday.

The head of the Red Cross in Seoul, Mr. Yoo Chang-soon, received Mr. Li who said that Pyongyang hoped the resumed talks, broken off by the Communist north in 1973, would help to realise an ultimate peaceful reunification of the peninsula. Mr. Yoo replied that the south had identical hopes, but South Korean officials had said earlier that they did not expect much progress.

They said the north had

appeared to be keen to shift the spotlight to its recent proposal for parliamentary talks on a north-south nonaggression declaration and other political issues.

The United States and South Korea have rejected Pyongyang's proposal for separate talks aimed at securing the withdrawal of the 40,000 US Servicemen stationed in the south since the Korean war. Washington has also spurned a North Korean proposal for direct bilateral talks, saying that the Korean problem should first be discussed between the Koreans themselves.

Police said yesterday that they were questioning 70 students about their four-day occupation of the library at the US Information Service building in Seoul which ended on Sunday.

A total of 73 students from five Seoul universities took part in the occupation, a protest against what they called US involvement in the 1980 US invasion of the southern city of Kwangju. Police sources said that the students would all be charged after the interrogation, but added that three girls' students were still receiving medical treatment for dehydration.

The students demanded a public apology from the United States, accusing it of helping the military crush the Kwangju insurrection in which 191 people were killed. The US ambassador, Mr. Richard Walker, denied American involvement and said that the incident would not affect friendship between Washington and Seoul. — Reuters.

BANGLADESH IS IT A CRIME TO BE A DEMOCRAT?

On 15 August 1973, my husband Col. Sayeed Farook Reehman and Col. Abdul Rashid, together with young officers of the Bangladesh Army, overthrew the regime of Sheikh Mujibur-Rehman, who had ruled our country since it gained independence from Pakistan in 1971.

My husband, and his colleagues, were overthrown by the moves towards a one-party state and the stifling of free speech and democracy in our newly independent country, and the failure of the government to deal effectively with the economic crisis manifested in the hunger and famine of that period which, many will recall, brought death to millions of our fellow countrymen and women.

The actions of 15 August were planned to restore full multi-party democracy to Bangladesh. My husband and his colleagues moved against the regime not to seize political power for themselves. This was confirmed by the handing of government power to a senior elected cabinet minister, Khondker Mostafiz Ahmed, with the objective of calling multi-party elections.

However, these hopes were frustrated when generals in the Bangladesh Army seized power a few months later, and established Lt. Gen. Zia-ul-Rehman as military ruler. Although my husband and I were offered diplomatic postings by the new regime, they refused to serve any military government, and were forced into exile. Instead of being respected for his beliefs in democracy, government, and were forced into exile. Instead of being respected for his beliefs in democracy, government, and were forced into exile.

In January 1977, when he returned to Dhaka to see his ailing mother, he was arrested, subjected to a trial held in camera, and sentenced to five years imprisonment, after which he was deported. In 1982, he returned for the funeral of his sister, but was forced to leave Bangladesh after one week. Then, on 27 January 1984, he accompanied me to Dhaka while I was suffering from a serious illness. He was taken into custody two days after his arrest, and the court ordered unknown. Although I filed a writ of habeas corpus two days after his arrest, and the court ordered unknown. Although I filed a writ of habeas corpus two days after his arrest, and the court ordered unknown.

In these bleak and dark days, I appeal to the peoples of the world for support in securing the release of my husband, and others imprisoned for their political beliefs, so that they might live in freedom in their own country. I urge the Heads of the Commonwealth nations to use their influence to secure this goal.

Tasmiah F. Reehman

15 Richmond Mansions, London SW5 7HN.

High repair bills put squeeze on Chinese housing

Despite low rents, 90 per cent of newly-weds must live with parents

By Eve-Ana Prentice

The manager of a computer factory in Peking was delighted recently when he moved with his wife and two teenage sons to a new flat. His equivalent in Britain would probably own two cars, a large detached house, and would be able to afford to send his children to private schools.

The flat the Peking manager moved to comprises a living-room with a double bed taking up about a third of the floor space and the family's prize possession, a refrigerator, wedged by the door.

There is also a kitchen with two gas rings for cooking but no hot water, and a tiny, concrete-floored room where the family eats, next to a bathroom with a flush toilet (which will not take toilet paper) and a tiny hot water heater feeding a shower unit.

A party centre and her husband live in similarly cramped conditions in a multi-storey block in the north-western suburbs. Yet they consider themselves fortunate, compared with many people who live in picturesque, but minute, houses built during the last years of the empire.

It was apparently ordained that these homes should not be higher than the walls of the Forbidden City, and some of the ceilings are less than six feet high.

There is an acute housing shortage in China, largely because extremely low rents provide the government with insufficient money to build new homes. Tenants pay 3 per cent of their salaries, but the authorities have been urged to raise this to 6 or 10 per cent.

The government spends 10 billion yuan (about £3.3 billion) a year on new urban housing, and 1.1 billion yuan on repairs and maintenance, while rents bring in just 450 million yuan (about £15 million).

The resulting shortage means that 90 per cent of newly-weds have to live with their parents.

A national conference on urban housing was held in Shenyang, Liaoning province, in the autumn when architects complained that builders were out of touch with China's needs. Too many larger houses were built, they said, and assigned to people who were already adequately housed.

Only 350,000 families "in serious need" were rehoused between 1979 and 1982. At that rate, it would take 62 years to give homes to all those with housing problems, the architects said.

Nevertheless, China assigned 21.3 per cent of its total investment in fixed assets to urban housing in the same period — a higher proportion than Britain or Japan.

There is also a growing campaign to persuade people to buy their homes. In some cities, people may buy their flats for a third of the asking price, the rest being subsidised by their workplaces and local government.

In Shanghai, more than 4,000 flats were put on sale last year. However, the move has done little to alleviate the city's shortage with 70,000 couples waiting for flats so they may marry, and 100,000 families in need of rehousing.

The dangers of poorly-built homes was highlighted in 1982 when a peasant from Hunan province threw a house-warming party. The two-storey building collapsed, killing 40 people and injuring 30 of the 100 partygoers.

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Nancy Banks-Smith
on television in
the eye of the storm

Flash, bang, wallop

WE HAVE never seen a cameraman struck by lightning before. To be precise, I still haven't but during the Longest Running Show On Earth (Channel 4), the cameraman who fell in the grass on his car and lay there breathing stertorously and transmitting two startled spectators standing sideways.

Winney, appropriately enough TVam's weather forecaster, and a woman for whom praise is too high, put us in the rather prostrate picture. "In fact," she said calmly, "our cameraman has been struck by lightning."

It is one of those noble quotes I have lost my leg by God. "By God, so you have," usually credited to Wellington on the field of Waterloo. Another sopping event from the sound of it.

Soon Anne, Diamond, TVam's morning star, proved she can put her size four in it with all the flair of a Selma Scott. "You will have heard one of our cameramen was struck by lightning. He is receiving medical treatment. Apparently the lightning hit his equipment."

The cameraman himself, Tony Apps of Central TV, a big and bushy bloke, not visibly singed by his searing experience, loomed up later and felt it necessary to correct this canard: "Thank you, Anne. My equipment is perfect order."

All this excitement occurred while volunteers were planting oak seedlings in Weston Wood, between Rugby and Leamington Spa, as part of Channel 4's four hour conservation special. It was perhaps tempting fate to plant oaks in the middle of a forest in a thunderstorm but, really, you would think Nature could have shown a little more appreciation of such fresh-faced enthusiasm.

Throughout Britain came the cry of "Bring a spade and wellies" and the sound of frightful squelching. There are few more endearing sights than conservationists, toiling in rainstorms, scrambling riverbanks, to make life nicer for ducks.

It is of incidental interest that when the picture went wild everyone in the London studio took it for a joke. Even the explanation got a few laughs. There was something about being struck by lightning which is this side of serious. Only Roger de Courcy, who saw it, sitting there with a soaking wet Nookie bear on his knee, insisted, quite angrily, that it wasn't funny. And he is a comedian.

The lightning struck during a David Bellamy look alive competition and I think it's a great shame that, what I think is the most brilliant, when Wood got the famous 'nol' points. I would like to redress this injustice by awarding Apps my prestigious Golden Flash.

Channel 4's prestige production for this week is called Summer Lightning. From the moment a plane landed outside the world-famous Radio City Music Hall, which I've never heard of, and everyone I never knew got off to the Grand Finale in which elderly gentlemen were supported onto the stage by nurses in sequined icolards and top hats the Night Of 100 Stars (BBC-1) was a deeply humiliating experience. When everybody who anybody is present it is frightful knowing nobody. Ignorance, as the judge says before sending you down for the duration, is no excuse.

We all together now, let's hear it for Ms Whoopie Goldberg, Alan Flusser, Bert Convy, Joan van Ark wearing Oscar de la Renta (or possibly vice versa), Hon. Edward J. Koch, Sir Olivier (according to Sidney Poitier), Patti LaBelle, Laura La Plante (a game old girl in a wheelchair), Billy Crystal, Melba Moore and Roby Gerson's sea lions.

The reason for the encouraging turn out was explained by Raquel Welch in one of those truly brilliant remarks heard only from the non-bright: "It is the Night of 100 Stars. You'd feel a fool if you were left out."

LAWRENCE DURRELL is here, in the words of one of his characters, "to touch up the representatives of the press." He of the Alexandria Quartet has come to the aid of the Avignon Quintet, five novels about the quest for the treasure of the Templars, the strange rites of a gnostic sect who think the Devil is running the whole show, sex and love in most of their forms, France under the Nazis, psychoanalysis, God and so forth.

He appears at the door of a slightly neglected house in Shepherd's Bush wearing a little hat that makes him look as though he wants to look you some onions rather than his novels. This is his own charming suggestion. What you notice is that he looks his 73 years and that he's grown as corpulent as his prose.

He sets off on one of his famous explanations. "I hope that after I croak I will leave behind something as consistent as what the French call an oeuvre. Looking back now on the whole thing I think what I was after was an Occidental novel and one Occidental Underneath I hoped to plot the interesting state of our philosophy and the headlong collision of Oriental and Occidental philosophy."

"It would be nice to leave something that represented the prevailing problem which is 'Which side is right or is there a compromise by which we can join them and make the one world viable?' Because finally the problem is not military it's philosophical."

I wonder if they know that in Geneva? Anyway, a Schoenbauer or so later, Mr Durrell is steaming along. "You see the four quartets was the four dimensions of the traditional space-time notions of Einstein set to music and the Quintet is based on the pentagram because the individual psychology from the Oriental point of view comes in groups of five."

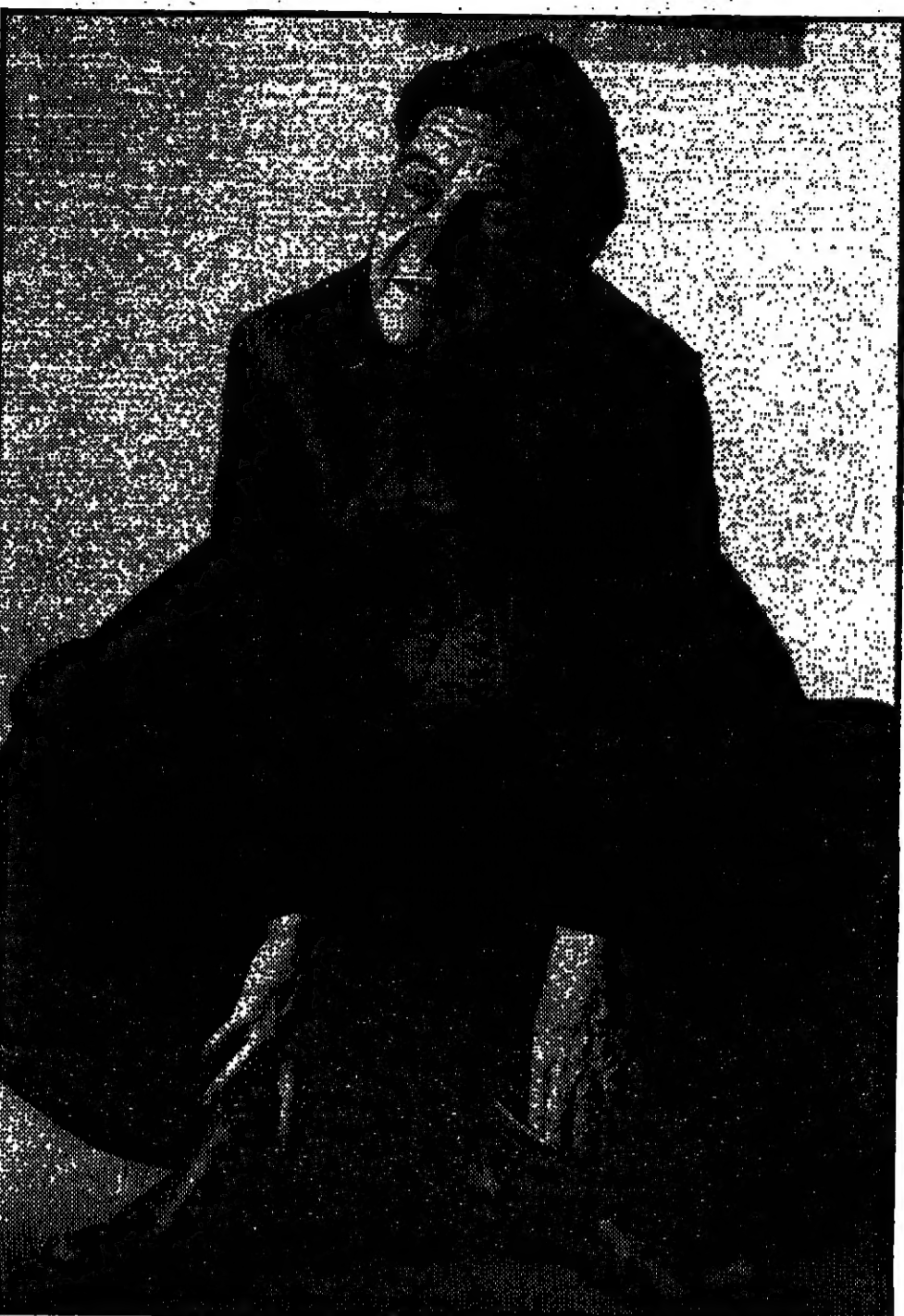
If it had been groups of eight it would, I suppose, have been the Avignon Octet and he'd still be writing. "... they are called the skandas and they roughly correspond to the Freudian group of four which is the double sex, androgynous thing. It asks questions about human identity, how complete it is. You ask Freud, he'll tell you we come in several parts. We are all spare parts of each other."

Then some stuff about the death of the old-fashioned linear novel, the Unified Field Theory, indeterminacy, everything becoming provisional, science's new view of matter and you begin to wonder if he's really describing the five novels you've just enjoyed reading so much. Here's a fellow who would make the Alexandria Quartet sound like a cross between the Special Theory of Relativity and the complete works of Sigmund Freud.

There's a awful lot of Sigmund Freud in the Quintet. And madness and more than one suicide. As

Lawrence Durrell's Alexandria Quartet was a book that a generation hailed as a liberation. Now he's finished a quintet. He talked about it to Desmond Christy

The Devil and Mr Durrell



Durrell: happy to be out of the ring.

You read the fiction you can't help thinking about the fact that one of Durrell's daughters, Sappho, committed suicide last year. I asked the journalist's question. Years ago he would have told me to mind my own business but he's become more open, encouraging, rather than discouraging you to read his work as a kind of autobiography.

Why had Sappho taken her life? "I don't know. I don't think anybody knows. It is another mystery. She went

through a very bad period. Her husband left her. It's been an enormous thump."

His French wife—she's been married four times—died 10 years ago and he misses any consistent home life. Later thinking of the walk-on role that Freud's consulting couch plays in the Quintet, I asked Durrell if he'd ever rested his soul on such a piece of furniture.

"I've never been treated but I can't deny that there

have been times when I needed it. If an analyst had been possible I would have asked for help. I've been terribly neurotic. Writing isn't the easiest thing. It makes you even more neurotic. That's what makes me so happy I've finished with the Ring. The time being."

But he didn't mean Ring as in Wagner but as in Henry Cooper. "I'm through with the novel. I really can't go on any longer. I'm really like an old prize fighter; good for a benefit now and

Picture by Neil Libbert

then but I can't take any more championships. It's too unenvying. I'd go bankrupt."

More travel books are probably the answer, especially as his poetry is giving him trouble. "You can't direct it and it refuses to come. It's as tiring as constipation. It might start tomorrow."

If the bowels of poetry do not budge there is always Yoga. "I've had trouble with breathing, old age takes a whole new technique—like adolescence does. You get everything but the spots. Cocteau said a marvellous thing: 'The awful thing about getting old is that you stay young inside. You have a sort of double identity and that's what you have to come to terms with. That's when you break your leg.'"

He doesn't just believe in yoga, Freud and the comforts of philosophy. He believes in acupuncture. He had been extremely worried about whether the Avignon Quintet would slot together. "I think drinking very heavily and becoming practically an alcoholic. Then I got acupuncture—you know you can get it on the Health in France and I'm still in a state of post-hypnotic suggestion. It's lasted a year and I haven't touched a drop. I recommend it for everything except your overdraft."

Not that he's got an overdraft. The house he purchased in France for £2,000 is now worth £250,000 thanks to the urbanisation of Provence, something he will take up in a forthcoming travel book. And the novels are still selling very well, the fan mail still arriving. By now he will be back in France plugging the Avignon Quartet (they haven't had the final instalment yet) on television. The French, fascinated by the form of the novel as much as by its characters, are already comparing Durrell with Proust.

I asked him if he thought England the screwed-up place he felt forced to leave as a young man. "People are so relaxed. Don't you think medically we are better off? It was a true finding of Lawrence—it wasn't just the sexual side of things; it was the degree to which the sensibility as enriched by feeling free sexually and not being intimidated by the Watch Committee and those footpads."

He's worried by the new conservatism but too worried. "Fundamentally we are not a puritanical nation. We are rather joyous. We had to spite ourselves and artificially stunt ourselves physically with all that Victorian label. It isn't really English. Where does it come from? It must come from Geneva. The Geneva Bible!"

We laughed and said goodbye. After a few more interviews he was off to see the degree to which the exhibition. What does it come from? No wonder he'd have a taste for Bacon after seeing Cats.

Robert Nye will review Quirk in Guardian Books on Thursday.

The final part of the Avignon Quintet, Quirk (Faber and Faber £8.95) has just been published. The other novels are *Monsieur Livio*, *Constance* and *Sebastian*.

Gerald Lamer reports on Bournemouth's orchestral manoeuvres in the dark

Band wagon

FOR BOURNEMOUTH, read Bristol? asks the Western Orchestral Society's news newspaper. "For Bournemouth, read Bristol or nothing!" the answer has to be.

The Western Orchestral Society, which runs the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra and the Bournemouth Sinfonietta, has accumulated a deficit of £215,000. It has no reserves and is technically insolvent.

It is also seriously underfunded by the 50 or so local authorities which support the two orchestras through the South and West Concerts Board. Moreover, since both the Symphony Orchestra and the Sinfonietta have fewer players than any of their equivalents in Britain, and their musicians and administrative staff are paid less, there is little room for cost-cutting.

More discouraging even than the stark financial facts is the attitude of Bournemouth to the orchestra which bears its name. Attendance at concerts in the Winter Gardens has fallen to a mere 45 per cent, which is one reason why the management has decided to transfer its main winter series from Bournemouth to Poole from the beginning of next season.

David Richardson, chief executive of WOS, says, "the Winter Gardens has been a real problem because of its very poor condition. Bournemouth has spent nothing on it for years. It really is very shabby, and audiences feel that, you know. They like to have a nice time in a building as well as hearing good music. This is one of the reasons why our audiences are growing in Poole. The Wessex Hall in Poole Arts Centre is a specially designed concert hall, very good acoustically, very comfortable. Colston Hall in Bristol, by far our best centre, is also excellent acoustically."

Nigel Beale, chairman of WOS, finds it "very sad that Bournemouth has considered the orchestra when they built what is, in fact, a very handsome conference centre. There is no hall suitable. One's too small, the other's too big, and neither is acoustically good enough."

"What's sadder," David Richardson adds, "is that then they turn round to us and said that they no longer needed the Winter Gardens, and unless we wanted to take it over—in which case they would help us, but without paying the full cost—they would probably close it."

"It was at this point that, having considered buying it very carefully and concluding that we couldn't either pay, or divert energy into running a building, we decided to move our concerts and our real base to Poole."

The initiative for the takeover seems to have come from the Bristol Marketing Board. Its director, Tony Byrne, stresses, however, that the city's interest was "prompted in the first place

by concern for the future of the orchestra." There is also the feeling that a city of this size and historical importance should have its own orchestra. It would fill a cultural gap and it would be a significant addition to educational facilities in the area, not least at the university where there is a flourishing music department.

There is no serious disagreement with this point of view. Indeed, the Labour and Conservative groups on the city council are both in favour. Harveys, who have sponsored the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra's highly successful seasons in the Colston Hall, have offered to increase their support. Above all, it is quite clear that the Arts Council would like to see it happen, as part of its declared strategy in developing Bristol as a cultural centre.

Actually, the Arts Council has the key to the whole problem. Bristol, it seems, can contemplate an annual grant to the orchestra of between £20,000 and £25,000 to add to the £400,000 which they receive from the South and West Concerts Board. They would hope to continue to receive this sum since relocation to Bristol would in no way interfere with touring commitments in the eight counties from Hampshire to Cornwall. Bristol can also contemplate the capital cost involved in moving the households of 130 musicians and administrative staff. But what about the £15,000 accumulated deficit? If Bristol couldn't swallow that would the Arts Council pay it off?

David Pratley, director of regional arts at the Arts Council, says, "We are prepared to consider a proposition to the Government. We would have to make a special case to Lord Gower."

No final decision will be made in Bristol before September. If it is favourable, the move will not take place until the beginning of the 1986-87 concert season. So Bournemouth has time to make a counter-bid to preserve what the director of tourism calls its "appeal as an elegant and sophisticated resort." But that deficit is a very heavy millstone.

BATH

Gerald Lamer

New music

IT SHOULD not be possible for a composer to observe the behaviour of moving water, get a computer to convert its characteristics into notation, and create a musical experience. It is against all the laws of nature.

But in constructing his Fluid in this way, Rolf Gehlhaar is doing what Beethoven did by the brook in the Pastoral Symphony and what many composers have done since, except that he is doing it more scientifically, by means of natural laws the motivation of his music.

On its first performance, by Music Projects of London at the Bath Festival, Fluid moved in a most fascinating way in long streams, in tranquil pools, in something into heavy cascades, and a final evaporation. Of the four composers represented in this concert, Gehlhaar's computer proved to be by a margin the least sympathetic in scoring for the mixed chamber ensemble. In Hommage a Daniel, for example, Malcolm Scott has written a very tough piece for clarinet, horn, cello and percussion, preferring not to persuade the ear but to pin it back with some well-placed and bruising gestures.

Simon Holt, the featured composer of the Bath Festival this year, has also been a pupil of Anthony Gilbert at the Royal Northern College of Music. He shares with Scott the same kind of uncompromising attitude, but compromising him also has a vivid gift for

the dramatic—a feature which was usefully expressed in visual terms in his witty *Microcosm*.

Holt's *Sra. Madrugada* made an illuminating contrast with Malcolm Hayes's *Into Darkness*, both pieces owing their inspiration to poetry—by Lorca and Durrell respectively—but the process of transformation is quite different.

In his cantata, Hayes supplies a flute. Instead of a voice and, in spite of all the broken lines and grasshopper leaps in the solo part, his reaction is recognisably (and attractively) in the English lyrical tradition. Holt, on the other hand, creates expressionist theatre in a score of sustained rhythmic tension and effective exits and entrances.

COVENTRY
Robin Thorner

In Love With His Wife

THE TITLE is misleading. The trouble with Tom Fearon is that he stayed in love with his wife. What's wrong with that? he would ask. Isn't it romantic that he still goes weak at the knees every time he sees her, even after 20 odd years of marriage? As her divorced friend says, most women would envy her good fortune.

But Mary begins to find it suffocating. The problem, it seems to me, is that Tom's love has stayed the same since they were 15. Adolescent dotting, insecure and demanding, is less appropriate in a 40-year-old docks man-

ager. As his man's world of work crumbles around him, he sees love in terms of possession.

Ted Whitehead's play has at its heart an important and interesting issue—the way that women have grown in the past decade or two, while their men still seem stuck on the emotional level of the pop songs of their teens.

But somehow Simon Dunmore's studio production at the Coventry Belgrade Venue failed to make it live for me. It was one of those shows where the initial mood of painstaking scene-setting never seemed to lift off into absorbing action.

Although there's plenty of incident—Tom finds Mary having a mild fling with her boss, flips his lid and throws up his job, she leaves him, and their student daughter reluctantly marries her live-in lover—when the final curtain comes, you're still waiting for it to start.

And this was in spite of two particularly strong, sympathetic performances from Conrad Aquilino and Prim Cotton as the couple. They created both credible individuals and a convincing relationship with meticulous fine acting.

CARDIFF
David Adams

Theatre X

FOREIGN language theatre poses all sorts of problems: access to the ideas, the characters, the cultural context, the relationships, are all limited. So it is with the play clearly claiming some sort of record for the length of its

title. I Used To Like This Place Before They Started Making All Those Renovations—henceforth known as *Renovations*. Except, of course, that the language spoken in this production is on the surface not unlike Standard English.

It takes a group like Theatre X to reveal the strangeness of American and experimental theatre, where we may be deceived into thinking we comprehend because the words are familiar but where the issues, the range of experiences, the critiques of social existence, are in reality very different.

John Schneider's play has the look of a devised piece but is in fact carefully crafted, set in a bar that starts off as a real theatre bar at Chapter Arts Centre.

The action doesn't so much start as evolve from the pre-performance freebie wine session, where the surprise is spoilt somewhat by the fact that one could reasonably assume that those mingling with American accents were the cast and the subsequent device of having one character initially appear to be a member of the audience thus fails.

From then on, it's a bizarre though fascinating and exhilarating experience, bizarre because we're never really certain of what's funny and what's serious. It's we, not they, who are lacking—exposure to Dallas and Dynasty on the one hand and Woody Allen and Will Powers on the other gives us Brits a confusing image of transatlantic concerns and humour. If this was holding a mirror to modern American society our perception may have been distorted as to which was satire and which was straight.

GALLERIES BRIEFING

Summer Show (Royal Academy from Saturday until August 26). The 217th Summer Show opens with the news that David Hockney has at last been elected an Academician. The main prizes in the show go to two RA stalwarts, Carol Weight and William Scott, who is rather like Hollywood giving honorary Oscars to Fonda and Stewart.

Wols (Goethe Institute until June 29). Alfred Otto Wolfgang Schmeidler occupies a rather mysterious position in the history of Modernism. As Wols, he invented an unmistakably European brand of abstract Expressionism which was then steamrollered off the art map by the Americans.

Small sensitive, picturesque abstraction.

Contemporary Czech Photography (Photographers Gallery until June 15). The recent Hayward show of Josef Koudelka's work alerted us to the high quality of Czech photography. That impression is continued in this very varied show. Realism, formalism and surrealism seem to co-exist without any difficulty.

Waldemar Januszczak

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Mr Kinnock's realism bogged down

Mr Neil Kinnock is now half way through his first and, he hopes, his only term as Opposition leader. The latest batch of opinion polls, taken together with the May local election results, reveal his achievement in the two years since the general election and the challenge which faces him in the two or so years before the next vote again. Under Mr Kinnock, Labour has regained most (but not all) of the support which it lost between 1979 and 1983. That collapse, from 38 per cent to 28 per cent was seen by some as the start of an irretrievable slide into the kind of political marginality which has crippled the French Communist Party. But that hasn't happened, and Mr Kinnock (or, more unkindly, the absence of Mr Foot) is the reason why it has not. Today, Labour's ratings hover in the mid-30s, with occasional bursts towards 40 per cent and slumps towards 30. Last week's Marplan had Labour on 35 per cent which, with the current swing from the Conservatives to the Alliance, would give Mr Kinnock a notional 308 Labour MPs to command, a hundred more than he has today. That, though, is only comparatively good news for Labour. In 1979, 38 per cent voted Labour and Mr Callaghan was still out of office. All the current polling data shows that it remains exceptionally hard for Labour to climb the last part of the electoral mountain, the crux which stands between largest minority party status and Mr Kinnock's unwaveringly repeated expectation of a clear, working parliamentary majority.

That is because three party politics, in some form, is a fixed part of today's electoral landscape. To some extent, the wedge of Labour support which the SDP took with

them in 1981 (perhaps around 5 per cent) has never been recaptured. Its recapture becomes ever more improbable when, as now, the Alliance consolidates its standing with fresh waves of disaffected Tory supporters. Until the formation of the Alliance, the possibility of Labour victories depended upon winning the votes of people who shifted between Labour and the Tories and back again. But since 1979, voters swinging from Labour to the Tories have a new halfway station on the return journey. Hardly anybody, as detailed polling analysis shows, now shifts straight across from Tory to Labour. So an electorally credible Alliance may be useful to Labour because it draws votes from the Tories, thus allowing Labour to maximise the seat-winning potential of its 35 per cent share of the vote. But it is bad news at the same time, because it stems the flow of new voters which alone will lift Labour to the share of the poll which will provide a majority of Westminster seats.

In a period of relative political quiet, Mr Kinnock may be able to steer Labour's opinion poll ratings towards that magic 40 per cent level which would put him into Number Ten. But real votes are never cast at times of political quiet. Labour leaders are irritated at the fickleness of the present Alliance poll surge, dismissing it as a successful post-shore election hype. There is truth in that charge. But the Alliance always thrives on visibility and hype. Any parliamentary by-election sets it running again. An Alliance victory in Brecon and Radnor would have that effect and, if 1983 provides any guide, a general election would do so too, with knots on. So where does Labour look for the extra votes it needs? Not, realistically, from the Tories, given a thriving Alliance. Nor, in spite of the rainbow fantasies of some on the Labour left, from a secret store of substantially untapped black and green voters. From the Alliance itself, then? Mr Kinnock believes that the local government experience of hung county councils will work to Labour's advantage because the Alliance will show itself prepared to advocate the

defence of jobs and services but not prepared to vote through the budgets that will secure them. At this stage, all we can say is — watch this space, for it has to be the central battleground of Labour's electoral strategy. Starting from where it does, four million votes and 116 seats short of a majority, Labour's electoral hopes require not just its own existing recovery and not just an Alliance erosion of Tory support, but also a Labour capture of perhaps 1.5 million people who today say that they prefer the Alliance.

Two important issues arise from this conclusion. First, if Labour is to win these votes, how is it to pitch its appeal? Second, if it fails to win that support, what does Labour do then? The answers to both questions are indissoluble from the kind of leadership which Mr Kinnock himself must provide. To win these votes, Mr Kinnock and his party must do two things. They must avoid own goals, and they must project a coherent radical account of the future. The season for own goals has started, and so far Mr Kinnock has kept a clean sheet. But, until the spring of next year, two questions — the reselection of MPs and the trade union political levy ballots — provide serious internal dangers for Labour. On both fronts, it is so far so good. Reselection has not produced the headline casualties that some have forecast. Labour can live without Mr Reg Ffreeson and with the currently, if opportunistically, cautious Mr Ken Livingstone. But Mr Peter Shore's head is still on the block in Bethnal Green and Stoney and his deselection would spell trouble for Mr Kinnock. Similarly, the large votes in favour of the political fund in Sogat and the ISFC seem to suggest a clear run for Labour through the ballots to come. But Mr Kinnock, not to mention the party treasurer, will not be happy until the pro-levy votes in the AEUW and the TGWU are safely gathered into whatever ballot boxes these big unions are providing later this year.

The real test facing Mr Kinnock is the projection of a Labour Party that is both credible and radical. Mr Kinnock has rightly tried to jettison some of the bulky

policy baggage with which Mr Foot campaigned. Labour is no longer electorally encumbered by policies on Nato, nationalisation, unemployment, the Common Market and on owner occupation which fall to persuade potential voters and which large swathes of Labour loyalists consider unrealistic and ill thought out. Labour's 1983 manifesto was an idealistic agenda, steeped in ancient myths about socialism in one parliament and in one country. Yet what has been put in its place? Mr Kinnock sometimes appears to have elevated travelling light into an end in itself and to act as though the new votes will flock in as each 1983 commitment is subtracted from the next Labour programme. It is by no means clear that Mr Kinnock, or at least his much (and often unfairly) criticised inner circle of advisers have a positive vision of what a future Labour government will actually do. Too much of substance seems to be neglected in favour of building Mr Kinnock's own image. Too often the requirements of strategy are neglected in favour of an instant reflex dictated by a superficial reading of public opinion polls. A recent example was the scurry to disown Mr Michael Meacher's poorly presented but well conceived ideas on housing allowances and social security for fear of upsetting mortgage owners. Mr Kinnock's reckless words about Dr Owen (whether they were right or wrong) were further evidence of the Labour leader's dangerous habit of talking off the cuff when he doesn't need to.

Mr Kinnock has enormous personal and political strengths. But sometimes they appear merely as a set of attitudes, lacking weight. Something of this can be seen from his absolute insistence that under no circumstances will the Kinnock Labour Party even contemplate how it might work in the hung parliament which the polls at present imply. Of course, it is early days and any political leader within sight of an overall majority must go all out for victory and must talk as though compromise with other parties is impossible. Yet there is no evidence that Labour, even in private in the middle of the night, has turned its mind to how it will behave if the unthinkable hap-

pens. With two years to go, it is obviously playing the Alliance's game to start talking turkey, or to be drawn into detail about hypothetical deals. The conclusion, however, is that Mr Kinnock has set himself a long straight run for an outright electoral success which may in any case elude him, and on too little else besides. This is not to say that Mr Kinnock is wrong to put electoral recovery first. You can't have any sort of Labour government until one is elected. But the realism seems to be stalled there. It is not clear what else is in the vision either in terms of policy if the electoral strategy succeeds, or in terms of political tactics if it falls short.

What you see is what you get, said Mr Mondale last year, and look what happened to him. What the voters see of Mr Kinnock is a leader who is happy jettisoning round Kilimanjaro, as he will be in July, or displaying his indisputable charm in pop videos and soft chat shows. Mr Kinnock, to do him justice, is well aware of the need to cut a heavier weight figure, and there is absolutely nothing wrong with an opposition leader treading the world stage or appearing on breakfast TV (providing he curbs the one-liners). None of this means that Mr Kinnock is the prisoner of the Labour right, awaiting liberation, by a realigned left, or that he needs to shift substantially from the course on which he is set. But he does need to listen more carefully and, at the same time, he still needs to convince the electorate that he is the stuff of which prime ministers are made (his own personal ratings are notably lower than they ought to be). He needs to be a little less cocksure that the instincts that have got him so far up the mountain will take him all the way. Call it beef, call it gravitas, call it a coherent programme, Mr Kinnock needs more of it right now. For without it, those 1.5 million voters, and especially those who live in the seats which Labour must win but where it now stands in third place, will remain stubbornly lodged in other camps. Mr Kinnock has made Labour electorally credible again. Now he must make it politically credible, too.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cost benefits of health care

Sir, — You report (May 11) the Government's encouragement to District Health Authorities to consider contracting out hospital management to the private sector and the fact that high-level discussions had already taken place with an American hospital corporation. Yet few health authorities will find this idea an attractive option. Presumably private hospital management is seen as a way of sharpening up decision making, thereby improving patient care and extracting greater value for money from the NHS. This might seem to be a logical extension of current DHSS policy of privatising services such as catering and cleaning. But unlike these support services, the overall management of an NHS hospital is an integral part of the full of health services provided by the health authority. Few private operators have the necessary experience.

Any health authority will have to consider the context in which private management will have to operate in particular relations with clinics and unions; currently hospital managers have to work constructively with these powerful interest groups. After the severe disruption caused by successive reorganisations of the NHS (1974, 1982 and 1984/85), further upheaval would be detrimental.

Since private sector health care managers are better paid than their NHS counterparts, it will be difficult to avoid increasing management costs by contracting out to the private sector. This contrasts with the situation in catering and cleaning where the private sector pays less. To justify spending scarce NHS resources on private management, a health authority will have to satisfy itself that the new system can improve efficiency.

The Government seems to be suggesting that private management will automatically improve health service efficiency. Yet current evidence suggests that the NHS treats patients cheaply. These reservations should not be interpreted as hostility to innovation or to improving NHS performance. On the contrary there are a range of more promising and less disruptive developments currently under way in the NHS which we commend aimed more directly at increasing efficiency, such as improving incentives by giving consultants (some would say the real decision makers) their own budgets.

John Brader,
Nicholas Moya,
1 Fernside Road,
London N15.

Out of court

Sir, — I wonder if Ann Winterton MP would consider it a "scandal" if the mother of a pregnant fifteen year old wanted her daughter to have an abortion but a judge over-ruled the parent and decided the pregnancy should continue? One suspects that many of those who express support for the "responsibility of parents" take that stance only when the parents views coincide with their own. — Yours
Diane Munday,
British Pregnancy Advisory Service,
Solihull, W Midlands.

The moral panic that degrades life in detention centres

Sir, — You report (May 24) that questions have been tabled in Parliament regarding allegations of mistreatment of inmates at several detention centres. Whatever the truth of these allegations, there should be the gravest concern about the political background to them.

The detention centre system in England and Wales was established by the 1948 Criminal Justice Act as an "answer to the perceived growth in serious juvenile crime at the time, in particular, the effects of the war on family life and traditional community ties were seen to have played a role in creating a new hooligan element among the urban working class.

There can be no doubt that a similar moral panic exists today, albeit one that justifies itself by reference to rather different causes of the problem. But it was in the late forties and early fifties

that the phrase "short, sharp shock" entered the national vocabulary.

During the fifties and sixties the regime in most detention centres drifted away from this army garrison model. Indeed, there was a convergence between the centres and the then Borstal system, with its indeterminate sentences and emphasis on treatment and training. Not only did such a convergence provide more job satisfaction for staff, but sentences increasingly came to see the relatively short detention centre sentence as a lesser punishment than the longer Borstal sentence. Many young offenders simply "graduated" from centres to Borstal as they accumulated a criminal record.

The new regime experiment introduced by the then Mr Whitelaw, and now consolidated by Mr Brittan, represents a turning back of the clock to satisfy the statist instincts of the Tory Law and Order brigade. It will

achieve nothing else, other than to further degrade young offenders. The problems they present to society at large, deserve a more sophisticated and considered response than bull and flogging. The staff in our juvenile and young offender institutions deserve better, and can do better, too.

Whether they are members of AMBOV or not, I would invite members of the boards of visitors appointed to each detention centre to make public their own concern regarding the regimes in our detention centres. Too often boards express such concerns to the minister privately and ambiguously. Yet it was Mr Whitelaw himself who tried to encourage boards to be a "window" between our prisons and the wider community. To my knowledge, this encouragement has not been repudiated by Mr Brittan. Boards of visitors are in a unique position to provide an informed view on prison condi-

tions and to monitor the effects of penal policy. It is about time they started to do so. — Yours faithfully,
Michael Smith,
Association of Members of Boards of Visitors,
13 Gordon Road, Bath.

Sir, — In David Rose's article (May 21) the Queen's Building Detention Centre was described as "better than police cells." However it was this facility that was condemned as being unfit for overnight detention as far back as 1978. Yet, despite this, the centre has been used by the Government to detain over 3,500 visitors in this centre last year.

The justification used for the continued use of these very poor facilities is that the Immigration Service needs a secure facility which, I think, merely reflects the oppressive and discriminatory way in which foreigners arriving here are

seen and treated. Such an attitude is not far removed from the Prime Minister's own fear of "foreigners" swamping British culture by their continued presence in our midst.

That secure facilities or prisons be with women refugees, however temporarily, who fled their countries of origin in fear of their lives merely underlines this government's blatant disregard for certain refugees, clearly differentiated by colour and ethnicity, and the fundamental principles of human rights.

Mention was made of the case of the Tamil refugees in the Queen's Building and it is important that public attention be drawn to the specific problems being faced by Tamil refugees in this country. At this very moment 30 Tamils are being detained in Harmondsworth Detention Centre and another 40 at Ashford Detention Centre. This scandalous situation came about as a direct result of the introduction of the

new DHSS regulations on hostels.

These regulations have resulted in drastic reductions of hostel places with the result that refugees, such as Tamils, can find no adequate alternative accommodation and are now being penalised for this with imprisonment. The Government has had no programme of action to cope with the growing numbers of Tamil refugees and there is no indication that any action is being proposed. And this is so despite the fact that over 2,000 refugees have arrived here since July 1983.

We therefore call on the government to make available emergency hostel provisions so that these Tamils and all other refugees in prisons can be rehoused and that an urgent review be made of policies on immigration, internal controls and detention. — Yours sincerely,
Ken Livingstone,
County Hall,
London SE1

Spymasters on the loose

Sir, — Having offered the Home Affairs Committee last year detailed evidence of an instance of the Special Branch notoriously abusing the Security Service (over matter wholly outside the legitimate concern of either) and having had this evidence ignored because it related to an individual case, I wholeheartedly support your call (May 22) for a full inquiry such as was carried out in South Australia.

It is only the spurious mystique of the intelligence community which prevents this refusal to examine individual cases from being laughed out of court for the preposterous nonsense it is. If the criminal courts were to adopt the same policy the law-and-order lobby would be the first to object.

The Special Branch and MI5 wield a great deal of unfettered power. Whenever that power is misused, long-standing and serious harm can result both to individuals and to the wider community. Despite this the Home Affairs Committee has made it all too plain that there are those who still wish the power of our spymasters and their confederates to remain unfettered. In this they do our parliament and democracy a great disservice. — Yours
(Dr) Adrian Tibbitts,
Leeds.

Prime number

Sir, — Mrs Thatcher may well be depressed by her decline in the Marplan poll but Prime Minister popularity charts (May 23). She can, however, console herself with the thought that she still has the support of 26 per cent of those polled which at least suggests that the great majority of the 29 per cent who support her party consider her the right choice for Prime Minister. The two Alliance leaders between them similarly attract a combined 32 per cent backing as best against Mrs Thatcher's 26 per cent. The lion's share of their combined parties 35 per cent of the popular vote.

In contrast Neil Kinnock can muster but 30 per cent support in the Prime Ministerial stakes as compared with 35 per cent for his party. Surely a leader with pretensions to being our next Prime Minister, but who evidently convinces at most barely 57 per cent of his own party's supporters that he is the best choice for the job, has even less cause for personal satisfaction as a result of this poll than has the Iron Lady herself.
R.F. Hays,
Halifax.

When rough justice is seen to be done

Sir, — One can only regard the reaction of Judge Neil Denison to what happened in his court last week as extraordinary.

According to an early radio report of the case he apparently rebuked Mr Ian McDonald, the counsel for the accused, for raising the issue in the presence of the jury. He may or may not have done so, but surely the safety and well being of accused persons who have surrendered their bail to the court for the duration of their trial is something that falls peculiarly within its jurisdiction and even within the age-old principle that justice must not only be done but be seen to be done.

It is surprising therefore that the learned judge did not order an immediate inquiry into the facts as alleged by Parvaiz Khan which were as serious and appalling as could be imagined in the context of proceedings actually taking place in a court.

If a group of white Britons were being tried in a similar situation in a so-called Black Banana republic and if one of them were to suddenly appear bruised and beaten while in official custody the media, the politi-



cians and the people here would be up in arms decrying the system of justice and the lack of democracy in the country concerned.

It is a blot on British justice that an untried person, deemed innocent until proven guilty and physically within the precincts of and under the supposed protection of a court, was obviously injured and complained of having been assaulted by those guarding him and the judge in charge of the case at the Old Bailey did not even order an investigation.

In my submission, and I would mention that I am a member of the Administrative Law Committee of JUSTICE, if the allegation of assault could be proved then

those shown to have perpetrated it would, in addition to being guilty of an offence under the criminal law, also be in gross contempt of court and that must without doubt be a matter which must touch upon the administration of justice and must concern us all.

At times like this those of us who believe, as I do, that it is more important to be British than just ethnic find it difficult to explain to those affected the working of our institutions, our laws and our general apathy in relation to the rights of coloured minorities. — Yours faithfully,
R.K.D. Shah,
1 Leasing Corner,
London Road,
Mitcham, Surrey.

Chip shot

Sir, — In the Higher Education Green Paper the government expresses concern that higher education establishments are not producing enough graduates in technological subjects.

I will be graduating this summer with a microelectronics degree from Edinburgh University and have, like others on my course, been unable to find employment in the industry.

The department of Electrical Engineering at Edinburgh is heavily involved with industry, something which the Green Paper calls for more departments to be. It would therefore seem that the question isn't whether departments can cater for industry, but will industry respond?
Malcolm Smith,
20 Gascoigne Avenue,
Leeds.

Opening the doors to trouble

Sir, — John Carvel's normal objective reporting was somewhat lost on Wednesday in his review of the Report of Scottish drinking since the change in their licensing law in 1978. He bought, wholesale, George Younger's view that the changes were wholly beneficial. In fact, the report shows that alcohol consumption since the introduction of longer hours has increased by 13 per cent, for women by 35 per cent.

It is widely acknowledged that with more consumption comes more problems, such as deaths from cirrhosis of the liver have increased in Scotland, as have drink-drive convictions. Alcohol misuse already costs England and Wales some £2 billion a year. Is this to be allowed to increase just for the speculative hope of a few extra tourists? It seems that eco-

nomic considerations are again to be put before the health of the nation.

John Carvel also unfairly reported public attitudes to the all day opening hours. While 73 per cent do approve of the new licensing laws, this probably relates to the 11 pm extension (from 10 pm) and Sunday opening rather than to the all-day bars.

He omits, also, to relate that nearly half the 18-25 age group believe longer licensing hours encourage people to drink more, and 71 per cent of adults think that people drink more than they used to. They are, we know, correct (in Scotland) in that assumption. — 22 — doubt largely as a result of uninterrupted drinking hours
Dianne Hayler,
Alcohol Concern,
London SE1.

A bill that puts women at risk

Sir, — We write to confirm the view of the Sexual Offences Bill by the English Collective of Prostitutes (Letters May 18). As organizations concerned first and foremost with women's health and safety, we object to women being used as an excuse for repressive legislation. In addition, it would make us more vulnerable to assault, rather than less.

Prostitute women will have less time to check out potential clients before going with them because men talking to them will risk arrest. Therefore women would be in greater danger.

According to the Policy Studies Institute report on the Metropolitan Police, sexual assaults on women were the police's highest priority for police time whilst prostitution was rated second lowest. This Bill reverses the police's priorities, directing police time and resources into arresting prostitutes and kerb crawlers rather than catching rapists and other violent men.

This Bill is designed to give increased and arbitrary powers to the same police who refuse to take seriously cases of actual physical assault where women have asked for their help.

Clause Three in the original Bill, concerned with a woman being solicited in a manner likely to cause her fear, would have required a woman to prove that she had been dropped. The clauses

that remain require no evidence other than that of the police.

While clause 3 was also open to abuse, it was dropped because concern for women put in fear was a priority for propaganda purposes only, in order to get women's support, and because the Government wanted convictions dependent on police evidence alone.

Meanwhile, clause 4 imports into the kerb crawling Bill the unrelated question of sentencing for indecent assault and attempted rape, linking the "crime" of kerb crawling (and, by inference, of prostitution), with those violent assaults on women.

There is a long tradition of using women's safety as a pretext for racist and repressive legislation and activities. Lynchings in the USA and white race riots in Britain, controls, and the clamour for the return of capital punishment in Britain have all used this appeal. The Sexual Offences Bill is the latest example. — Yours,
Kathy Charters,
Bristol Rape Crisis Line;
Ruth Hall,
Women Against Rape;
Nicola Lambert,
South London Women's Hospital Occupation Campaign;
Beryl Thompson,
Tyneside Rape Crisis Centre,
c/o PO Box 287, London NW6.

A COUNTRY DIARY

CHESHIRE: The floor of the little roadside wood is bright with all the colours of the rainbow for pink campion and yellow arbutus, dog violets and stitchwort, pigweed and ground ivy have joined the windflowers and celandine, and there are sheets of bluebell. A couple of years ago, however, a number of the trees were felled and, sadly, the wood is changing its character, and will continue to do so. In the spaces where the leaf canopy has disappeared, plants of open ground, such as cow parsley and dandelions, have appeared. The nettles, which arrived several years ago

when the path through the wood was made, are increasing. Even more sinister is the appearance of a large patch of groundweed, that pestilent, unimpressive ground-motherwort which should never have been introduced into Britain. However, it was good to see that numerous seedling beeches have pushed up through the dead leaf-litter, for the beech is not readily self-regenerating in Cheshire. Orange-tip butterflies are particularly numerous this year and any sunshine brings them out in the garden where dame's violet, one of their favourite foodplants, is plentiful. I have received an uncorrobo-

rated report of a hobby at Holmes Chapel in the south-east of the county in late April, and it would be interesting to know whether any other observer has seen it. This beautiful swallow-hunting falcon is only scarce passage visitor to Cheshire. An indication that spring will eventually give way to summer came on May 18 with the first flowers on the Hawthorns but, during the following week, the year seemed to have slipped back a couple of months with cold winds ripping off the fruit-blossom and thin rain falling from a continuously grey and overcast sky.
P. SAMUELS.

How can we possibly cope?



Concern amongst heads had been mounting for some time, Mr Chard said, about the ways

A colleague considering the

Capitation is their second major worry, and they have broken down school spending to illustrate just how little is available to keep the current curriculum going, never mind new commitments. Below sixth form level, the heads reckon, after deductions for overheads such as cleaning and administration, there is £24 a year left per pupil for

Demands have already outstripped the funds available, the head says, as the schools have sought to finance new equipment such as computers and word-processors, and meet the extra workloads which resulted from the 1980

Gloucestershire we are proud of what we achieve in our schools. But we were moved to speak out by the publication of the White Paper, *Better Schools*, last month. This sets out a programme for action for the rest of the parliament which many of us welcome. But there is a growing credibility gap between those plans and what can be achieved in the schools. Telling us to make better use of existing resources is simply not the answer. We need help."

work done as a matter of course, because they already pay for university through tax. Other firms, particularly smaller companies, have an idea of just how much research costs.

This penny-pinching by industry means a lack of professionalism about organizing properly for contract and consultancy work by many universities. Under the pressure of competition in funding, they have got too used to cutting corners on staff costs and making do with whatever money that's available, according to John Mason, a Research Fellow at Glasgow.

So, in the struggle to keep someone in the academic team together, there's a great

Salford University: supporting the secret efforts of the IIGC

University researchers should also take a closer look at their wage slips. Take Manchester, for example, whose industries have been the most generous in providing fringe benefits like ICI Colgate, Palmolive and British Steel. In 1992-3 of the researchers employed on industrial research contracts 50 per cent were employed at the lowest grade, that of Research Assistant; for contracts funded by non-commercial sources the proportion was 60 per cent. As a result, the average salary for projects involved in industrial projects earned an average of £28,351 a year; those engaged in non-commercial projects averaged £19,950 a year. This sheds a rather different light on what Technology Transfer, the University of Bradford, the University of Manchester and industry, can mean. As Joe Gliza puts it: "If

But the costs of versatility may be borne from "marginal" in the long term. Even if they were being paid properly for contract-work, the increasing emphasis on industrial or commercial applicability threatens to crowd-out the great strengths of Britain's universities, the training which has won them world renown and the fundamental research on the frontiers of knowledge which has won Britain more Nobel Prizes per head of population than any other country. Few would worry, perhaps, if the trend towards applicability was just a reaction to Britain's long history of being world-beating at invention and its hopeless record at exploiting all that ingenuity. But what is worrying is the increasing number of academics in that applicability is being used as an excuse to neglect the basic research and teaching and basic research which is the foundation of future innovation.

Dr David Wilkin, a Senior

As this "scramble for cash" gets more hectic academic are likely to become wary of working in unfashionable or innovative areas, according to the "Wiles" report. This is said to erode basic security in academic life: the chances that people will go out on a limb and take risks in their work becomes progressively lower.

Nowhere has this erosion been more marked than in the case of the short-term contract research staff to do short-term externally-funded jobs. Between 1972 and 1982 the number of university staff on research grades more than doubled from 4,985 to 10,330, and the number of short-term contract researchers financially supported by non-UGC funds. It is not a development to be welcomed.

Once again, it is company Finance Directors who should be laughing all the way to the bank: once again, universities are picking their ribs as they go.

A foretaste of where these

It is not a form of invigoration that is to be recommended. For though few would question Aston and Salford's achievement in surviving the worst efforts of the UGC, many are beginning to doubt their ultimate direction and the value of the other universities. They wonder just how many courses you can sell to diplomats, how many microchips you can turn out for metal-bashers, before your principal function as a centre of learning and scholarship becomes overwhelmed by all this entrepreneurship.

These worries are worth taking seriously, because they don't just come from die-hard traditionalists who are squeamish about any contacts with what they see as the dirty world of business. They also come from universities like Aston and Salford, their own well-established links with the established, and from men like Professor Maurice Milroil, Dean of Engineering at Bradford and Chairman of the university's research committee. For him, the crossing of the frontier between being a university with international activities, and a

In a climate of declining IGC support and increasing pressure on universities to raise more and more money from short-term external sources, many universities may be tempted to follow the Aston or Salford blueprint. "Perhaps if they 'did a Salford' they would be ripped off as regularly by industry, but the ultimate price of succumbing to that temptation could be very high. David Wilkin speaks for many when he says: 'Salford has achieved a great deal—but at great cost. If you do on the whole, you get what you pay for, you risk destroying the very fabric of the institution that you're trying to protect.'"

Candidates may put specific colleges in order of preference on their cards, though there are some limitations, largely because of the colleges. Others may submit open applications; a computerised system will be used to allocate students to colleges after the closing date of October 15.

Mode N interviews will resemble oral tests, with candidates being required to discuss — having had some time to think about the concept. They may be asked to produce samples of written school work, or to perform a short written task which will provide guidelines for the interviewer.

Sample Mode E papers, many of which are different from the past in content and style, should be in the schools.

They believe at Cambridge that post A-level candidates—those who did not think of applying when they were in the second year sixth, or having failed to obtain a conditional offer first time round—can actually achieve excellent A-levels, need special encouragement. They will be assessed, as before, on the basis of a school report, an interview and, of course, those GCE results. It is all part of the process, says Dr Phillips, of making the procedures more flexible, less open to abuse. The new A-levels than a fourth-term examination, and less open to the criticism that there is something special about a Cambridge application.

The Oxford Collegiate Admissions Office, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD (0885 567474; Oxford College Intermediate Applications Office, Kellet Lodge, Tennis Court Road, Cambridge CB2 1JQ) (0223 355796/358933).

Written by Grace Cross, from information supplied by Peter G. Jamison, of the National Association of Careers and Guidance Teachers.



Youth Forum

MANY teachers in Britain are always talking about enhancing international understanding and about multi-cultural, multi-ethnic education. Now there is a chance for them to do something about it. Here is a Youth Forum in Europe to allow teachers to practise what they teach.

So says John Colclough, Director of the International Youth Centre (IYC) which opens in July in Svalbard, on the island of Fyn in Denmark's pretty southern archipelago.

The centre, funded by donations and loans from local institutions and municipal authorities, will offer a wide range of basic week-long courses on topics such as the consumer society, popular movements, information technology, and industry. In addition, longer language, university preparation, field study, and youth training programmes are planned.

The emphasis is very much on cross-cultural exchange, approaching subjects from Scandinavian and European rather than a strictly bilateral perspective. In particular, a consortium of 15 Fyn technical schools, colleges, and universities, including maritime, and nursing colleges is working with the IYC to provide multi-level courses for trainees from the Third World.

The IYC is housed in a complex of converted nineteenth century buildings. More than 22 million has been spent on facilities which include computers, audio-visual aids, and accommodation for up to 300 people. The general age range for participants is 14-26. English is IYC's principal language.

Mr Colclough, formerly headmaster of Eastfield High School in Merton and a consultant to Unesco, says that the IYC is unique in the broad range of international courses it can offer. "The whole idea is to facilitate the inter-change of ideas — a youth forum. You can't call this any part of the formal education system, really — we are working as an extension."

Mr Colclough bubbles with enthusiasm for an ambitious project, but the IYC is soundly based and has won support from the EEC, the Council of Europe, and the Unesco Associated Schools Project.

The cost per day, per head is £12, including meals, accommodation, and teaching. A five-day course at the IYC international camp school, for example, costs about £55. Reduced rates are available to teachers and youth leaders who wish to make an introductory visit, and special group travel rates can be arranged.

The International Youth Centre is at Vestergade 45, Postbox 150, DK-5700 Svalbard, Denmark. Tel: (010) 45 921 66 99. Information on request.

Community School

IN A LEAFY corner of Oxfordshire, there lies a school where children from different nationalities and speaking different languages are learning in harmony alongside each other.

Nothing new about this, perhaps, in a classroom in an inner-city school where faces of many colours stare back at you. But the school we are talking about has Sir Keith Joseph as a governor, and he

visited it this month to open an extension and see some of the school's activities.

He may also have had cause to reflect on the teachers' salaries — since the school in question is the European Community school in Culham where teachers are paid on a national basis which is then topped up by the European community to a level where all earn the same as the highest paid — the Germans. The English come way down the list along with the Italians.

The school opened in 1978 — the ninth of the European schools spread across the Community — to cater for the children of Community officials working over here. Children are taught in their mother tongue — which would be envied by their inner city peers — in one of seven different language sections. Class sizes vary from six to 25 depending on the language. Children study for the baccalaureat, and all 700 of them take up a second language at the age of six and a third at secondary level.

The 63 full-time staff — before you rush to put an application in the post — are mostly tri-lingual and some are even quadrilingual. And that is apart from their subject specialism.

The head, Derek Hurd, a former comprehensive head, loves his job, although he admits that what stresses and strains there are come from having to be a diplomat among staff and parents of so many different nationalities.

Material for research
FOR the past two years reports from HM Inspectorate have been published at the rate of about 250 a year. They contain invaluable material for academics, and political researchers, and for the



Children from Ryepond about to take off! See Pupils take a bird's eye view!

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Material for research
FOR the past two years reports from HM Inspectorate have been published at the rate of about 250 a year. They contain invaluable material for academics, and political researchers, and for the

many pressure groups in education. But they also present a problem of information retrieval. The Department of Education has published two editions of "Education Observed" which have reviewed many, but by no means all, of the reports. No complete list is available from the department.

To fill the gap Education Data Surveys has compiled a directory of all the published reports of the first two years, arranged in three ways — by local authority, by type of institution, and by the reference number. A supplement published in April adds the Welsh and Scottish reports and some recent English ones. Further updates are due in July and October.

Using the directory you can identify, say, all the HMI reports on primary schools in your county, or all the reports on independent

special schools in Britain. With the numbers of the reports it is then possible to obtain them free from the Department of Education.

Cost of the Directory, with the three supplements during the year is £7.50. From Education Data Surveys, 3 Harley Road, Oxford OX2 0HS.

Pupils take a bird's eye view
PUPILS from Ryepond primary school, who look to the air to chart their contribution to the BBC's 20th century Domesday Book. With 12 square kilometres of mainly rural and wooded land along the Essex-Hertfordshire border to work over, the head, Terry Cash, thought the overall view might be more effective. Clipboards in hand the 23 pupils recorded all the main features as the aircraft flew a grid pattern. Cameras were also used to

produce a permanent picture. Offshoots of the trip were some drama work — "Airport 95" — poetry, science — making something that flies — geography, based on airport interviews: a bit of maths based on the 24-hour clock and careers work arising from interviews with Customs officers and the pilot and air hostess. There was also, says Mr Cash, some scientific experimentation on the effect of a campy flight at 1,500 feet during a hot thermally day on a stomachful of popcorn and Coca.

Harvest helps Thai school
WHEN drought destroyed the crop grown by the Mok Taww Primary School in the Thai province of Uthaitani, the local community was saved from certain hunger by the intervention of children from Wootton Primary School in Oxfordshire.

The Wootton children had also been growing vegetables on a plot of land they cultivated in their school. Not in their case for the local community's main source of food, but for money that they sent to the school in Thailand. The Mok Taww children were able to plant a second crop with the Oxfordshire donation, and hunger was averted.

This year, while the Thai school was losing its harvest because of drought, the English children were losing theirs through late frost. The weather this year has been disastrous for primary school taking part in the school garden scheme encouraged and organised by the Development Education Unit, based at Oxford Polytechnic.

To join the scheme, schools cultivate some land — either in the school or in the community — and then market their produce through any channels they choose. Mostly they sell directly to the public through their PTA's but the Wootton school convinced their local shop that they should sell the vegetables. The children work out their profits — an important part of the scheme because

they must leave enough money over to buy next year's seeds — and send the proceeds to Thailand. They also exchange letters and photos with the Mok Taww school.

The Thai children are growing up for their very survival, but Oxfordshire children have had a very real lesson this year about the devastating effect of the weather and plans of a community.

New professor at Exeter
NEVILLE Bennett has been appointed Britain's first Professor of Primary Education, at Exeter University. The creation of this new chair is a reflection of the growing importance of primary education, of the anticipated growth in primary teaching vacancies from 1986, and of the fact that Exeter has the second largest school of education in the country.

But why is Professor Bennett leaving his present post as Director of the Lancaster University's prestigious Centre for Educational Research and Development? Mainly, he explained, because of the primary student teachers at Exeter. This direct access to teachers in training could, he feels, be useful for his research.

His last work at Lancaster is a study of initial grouping in junior schools — to be published later this year — and a look at what happens when pupils move from special schools to ordinary schools, in line with the '81 Education Act. Not many pupils are making the move, and Neville Bennett got all the local education authorities in the North-west to tell him when they knew of a case.

His most controversial work was the book which became an essential source in the prog. v. trad. teaching argument, "Teaching Styles and Pupil Progress". It has been called in evidence by both sides.

Contributors: Simon Tisdall, Julia Hagedorn, John Farhall.

ASTON UNIVERSITY MANAGEMENT CENTRE

Research Studentships

Applications are invited for research studentships which commence October 1985. You are asked to apply immediately.

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY DIVISION: ESRC/CASS RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP
The research will be conducted under the supervision of Dr D. R. Davies in collaboration with the Cass Business School and is concerned with the role of the manager in a high technology organisation. The student will receive the normal salary and allowances of a research student.

TECHNOLOGY POLICY UNIT
Joint Committee studentships are available for interdisciplinary research in the following areas:
1. Problems of planning large-scale technological projects;
2. The role of experts in the development of technology;
3. Government policies for the stimulation and regulation of technological innovation;
4. Technology assessment.

Also available, CASE Studentship in collaboration with Civil and Public Services Association (CPSA) for research in information technology in the Civil Service and its implications for trade union policies. Informal enquiries to: Dr Robin Williams (tel 4427).

UNIVERSITY STUDENTSHIPS
In addition to the particular studentships listed above, the University is offering a limited number of awards covering fees and maintenance in priority areas of management research.

For further details and application forms, please write to: The Secretary to the Doctoral Programme, University of Aston Management Centre, Nelson Building, Birmingham B4 7TU.

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY REGIONAL COUNCIL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL COMMUNITY EDUCATION OFFICER

£11,907 to £12,990

A challenging post in the development and promotion of the Community Education Service with the Region.

Applications are invited from candidates with energy, ideas, and enthusiasm to complete the senior management group for the Regional Service. The successful applicant will be expected to co-operate closely with colleagues in the general development of the Service and a broad-based experience of Community Education, particularly at promoted post level, is essential. Specific expertise or experience in individual aspects of the Service, eg Youth Work, Staff development and training, Leisure and Recreation, would be of considerable advantage.

Disabled persons will be considered.

Application forms and further details can be obtained from the Regional Personnel Officer, Dumfries and Galloway Regional Council, Council Offices, Dumfries DG1 2DD, to whom completed forms should be returned not later than June 14, 1985. Interviewing directly or indirectly will be disallowed.

Faculty of Community studies Head of Department of Psychology and Speech Pathology

Grade V Salary Scale £16,098 to £17,877 per annum (under review)

The Department has a staffing establishment of 22 staff divided between Psychology and Speech Pathology (7). Applicants should have a well established research and teaching reputation in one of the fields represented in the Department.

For details and an application form, returnable by June 14, 1985, send a self-addressed envelope marked "Psychology" to the Secretary, Manchester Polytechnic, All Saints, Manchester M15 6BH.

Manchester Polytechnic is an equal opportunities employer.

KINGSTON POLYTECHNIC School of Computing TEMPORARY LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER

(one-year appointments)
Applicants for the post should have relevant qualifications and/or experience in the computing field particularly in software engineering or information processing.

Adviser (Microelectronics and Mathematics in Education)

£11,782

The British Council, a worldwide educational and cultural organisation, is looking for someone with experience in microelectronics in education and mathematics education to monitor development and manage its activities in these fields. The Adviser will be expected to be familiar with UK resources at school and further educational level and in teacher education and to provide up-to-date information and advice on curricula, hardware/software and other teaching materials, training courses, facilities and consultancy services to staff in the UK and overseas. The postholder will also manage relevant revenue-earning and ad-work projects and will contribute to internal and external publications.

Applicants must have a British degree in a relevant subject area, preferably in mathematics or computer science. A postgraduate qualification in education, teacher training experience, and recent involvement in curriculum development projects are desirable.

One or two year contract. Salary on appointment £11,782 including London weighting.

For further details and an application form to be returned by 5 July write or phone quoting E/3 to Personnel Management Department, The British Council, 65, Davies Street, London W1V 2AA, tel. 01-499 8011 ext. 3191 or 3580.

The British Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer.



exeter college

Head Road Exeter EX4 4AS

Applications are invited for the following post:

LECTURER GRADE I COMPUTING SYSTEMS

Essential qualities needed are:

- * graduate or equivalent qualifications
- * industrial/commercial experience desirable
- * teaching experience

Application forms and further particulars (SAE) obtainable from the Principal at the above address.

HERIOT-WATT UNIVERSITY EDINBURGH COLLEGE OF ART CHAIR IN TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Applications are invited for a Chair in the Department of Town and Country Planning which is a joint department of the University and the College and which offers professionally recognised degree and diploma courses in planning and housing.

The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching activities of the department and to provide leadership in research. Further particulars and application forms are available from Mr. Dennis L. Cameron, Secretary, Heriot-Watt University, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1HX, to whom applications should be sent to arrive not later than 1st July, 1985.

KINGSTON POLYTECHNIC School of Sociology RESEARCH ASSISTANT (REF JCI)

To work on a longitudinal study of the impact of environmental factors and especially government policy on small business owner-manager decision-making. Applicants should possess an appropriate Social Science qualification (preferably related to industrial sociology) and the research and social skills to assist long-term contacts with a sample of small business owner-manager respondents. Registration for a higher degree may be possible.

The appointment is full time for two years. Salary range £5,250 to £6,500 including London allowance.

NOTTING DALE TECHNOLOGY CENTRE

SOCIAL AND LIFE SKILLS TUTOR/ PLACEMENTS OFFICER

Notting Dale Technology Centre (TTC) trains young unemployed people in Computing, Electronics, Office Skills and Social and Life Skills. Established five years ago, we are now working under the Youth Training Scheme, and are looking for a Social and Life Skills Tutor/Placements Officer.

You should have experience in teaching Social and Life Skills and in Counselling. Knowledge of Literacy/Numeracy profiling would be an advantage. As would familiarity with Information Technology. Along with the teaching duties, you will be expected to liaise with employers to set-up and monitor work experience placements and to assist trainees in obtaining employment.

The ability to motivate and work with 16-17 year old students (mainly from ethnic minorities) is essential. Teaching experience would be an advantage. You should be willing to use the Centre's resources (including written teaching materials) effectively. The Centre plans to provide training for adults alongside the YTS course in the near future.

A degree or equivalent qualification is preferable, but not essential. All applicants will be considered on the basis of their suitability for the post, regardless of sex, race, marital status or disability.

Salary £9,350 pa.
For an application form and further details please contact: Reg Ellwood, NOTTC, 191 Preston Road, London W10 6TL. Tel: 01-969 0619.

PLYMOUTH BUSINESS SCHOOL LECTURER II SENIOR LECTURER

In Information Management Systems

LBSL 27,548 to £14,851 (level of appointment and starting salary) dependent upon experience. Pay award pending.

Applicants should have appropriate academic qualifications and industrial or commercial experience. They should be able to contribute at both undergraduate and postgraduate/post experience levels in the area of Management Information Systems.

Application forms, to be returned by Friday, June 28, 1985, and further details may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Plymouth Polytechnic, Drake Circus, Plymouth PL4 8AA. Tel: (0752) 264633.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES LECTURER II

In Environmental Organic Chemistry

Required to teach Organic Chemistry and Environmental Organic Chemistry to Honours Degree Level. Applicants should have a research interest in some aspect of Environmental Organic Chemistry and a keen desire to be intimately involved in the organisation, operation and development of the B.Sc. Honours Environmental Science course.

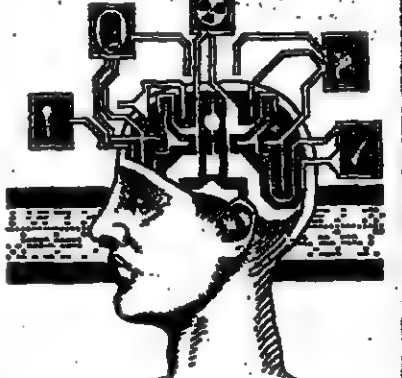
Salary: £7,548-£12,850 (pay award pending) normally with further advancement to £14,851.

Application forms — to be returned by Friday, 14 June 1985 — and further details are available from the Personnel Officer, Plymouth Polytechnic, Drake Circus, Plymouth, PL4 8AA. Tel: (0752) 264633.

Sheffield City Polytechnic DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL AND PRODUCTION ENGINEERING

EXCITING PROJECTS IN MANUFACTURING SYSTEMS

Salary Range: £7,548-£12,850 p.a.
The Polytechnic is in partnership with a number of local companies, young graduates to work in the companies on stimulating tasks.



The appointments will be initially for two years but there is a probability of permanent posts becoming available. The project work is essentially company based but with supporting studies and supervision by the Polytechnic. All the projects are concerned with the advancement of currently used technologies and will be both challenging and stimulating. The posts will be based in the Sheffield and Manchester areas.

We are looking for young high calibre (good honours degree or equivalent) graduates, preferably with some industrial experience and with management potential.

The partnerships are sponsored by the Science and Engineering Research Council Teaching Company Scheme.

APPLICATION FORMS AND FURTHER DETAILS FROM THE PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT, SHEFFIELD CITY POLYTECHNIC, HAYFORD HOUSE, FITZALAN SQUARE, SHEFFIELD S1 2BB. TEL. 20911, EXT. 2387. CLOSING DATE: 12th JUNE.

Sheffield City Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM TRAINING SERVICES PROJECT OFFICER

Up to £10,000
H.F.T.S. is launching a LOCAL COLLABORATIVE PROJECT sponsored by M.S.C. This one year project will investigate the training needs of companies, and trainees, especially in new and high technologies, taking steps to implement the findings.

Relevant graduates or higher qualifications required. Experience in research and / or previous employment in industry would be an advantage.

Apply by 11th June 1985.
H.F.T.S. (LDP), 27-29, Box 501, King Street, Hammersmith, London W6. Telephone: 01-748 3352

EDUCATION ASSISTANT

To work for professional institute situated near Oxford Circus. Must have an eye for detail and be able to perform not only the interesting duties but also the humdrum under pressure. Starting salary £6,500 — £8,000, superannuation scheme.

Please write, giving details of education and previous employment, marking the envelope "Confidential" to: P.D. Branning, Institute of Medical Laboratory Sciences, 12 Queen Anne Street, London, W1M 8AU.

TUTOR FOR LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND GENERAL EDUCATION FOR ASIAN STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WOMEN AND THE UNEMPLOYED

Lecturer I £5910-£10572

North East Adult Education Divisional Establishment. Required as soon as possible. Will have responsibility for co-ordinating the English as a Second Language programme, teaching for a minimum of 12 hours each week, developing teaching aids and materials, planning and organising courses at all levels from basic to post literacy skills. Appropriate teaching or community work experience with Asian women and knowledge of an Asian Language would be an advantage.

A commitment to the development of an anti-racist and anti-sexist education programme is essential. The post is permanent and established in the Sheffield Education Service (Section II), and only funded by the City Council and the Home Office.

APPLICATION FORMS AND FURTHER DETAILS FROM THE CHIEF EDUCATION OFFICER (REF:CE/7/ME), EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, PO BOX 67, LEOPOLD STREET, SHEFFIELD S1 1RL CLOSING DATE 14th JUNE.

City of Sheffield
An Equal Opportunity Employer

THE PEPPER HARROW FOUNDATION THORNBY HALL — NORTHAMPTONSHIRE A DIRECTOR

is required to transform this historic private Manor House into a very special school for emotionally disturbed children of secondary school age. It will be a registered charity and a full member of the Pepper Harrow Foundation.

This post offers an exciting and creative opportunity to develop and apply new ideas in treatment and education; on appointment, the Director will be involved in the planning, staffing and material development of the Community.

Applicants should have experience of working with disturbed children. They should have understanding and preferably have had some experience of the application of psycho-dynamic ideas in the residential setting and they are likely to have held posts in a senior capacity in one of the helping professions.

The salary scale and conditions of service will recognise the required level of effort and creativity, of management skills and of experience.

Please write for further details and application information to: The Executive Director, The Pepper Harrow Foundation, 14 Charterhouse Square, London EC1M 6AL.

Coláiste na hOllscoile Gaillimh

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GALWAY (IRELAND)

TEMPORARY TEACHING APPOINTMENTS

Applications are invited for a temporary teaching appointment in each of the following:

- FRENCH
- MATHEMATICS
- MODERN ENGLISH
- SPANISH
- STATISTICS

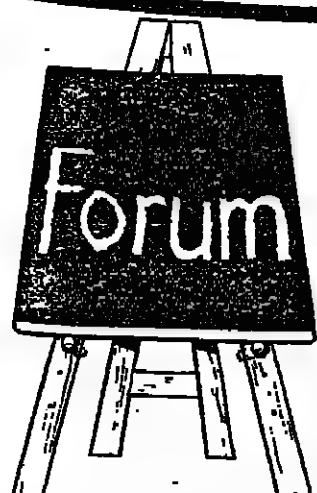
The normal period of tenure of such appointments is nine months but shall in no case exceed twelve months.

Applications including full curriculum vitae and the names of three to five referees should be lodged, not later than June 14, 1985, with the Registrar from whom further details may be obtained.

INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE Two Staff Vacancies FIELD OFFICERS FOR BOTSWANA AND LESOTHO

IVS aims to assist development by recruiting technically and professionally experienced people to work on two year contracts with governments. The Field Officers will administer and develop the IVS Volunteer Programmes in Botswana and Lesotho respectively and provide voluntary support. Applicants should have previous overseas experience, preferably as a volunteer; knowledge of Southern African affairs, administrative and other relevant skills. Terms include modest salary, housing, insurance, Field Office vehicle and all expenses. Annual visit to the UK.

Two stage selection procedure leading to appointment in August for Botswana and September/October for Lesotho. For details and application forms contact: International Voluntary Service, 19, Regent Road, Leicester, LE1 6YL. Tel: (0532) 541252.



Picking up some survival skills

I WAS dismayed to read about the new syllabuses in basic "skills" and "life skills" being introduced for CSE examination. These exams, apparently, test such things as a knowledge of road safety as a first aid, the ability to fill in job application forms, and how to complete social security forms.

Doubtless it is useful to learn such things... what is shocking is that the teaching of these "skills" should replace the learning of basic English, maths, and sciences, for example. I have understood them in the past. Surely a child with a basic training in English language should be able to cope with job advertisements and the like, but also many other things besides: letter writing, for example, and generally articulate expression?

But perhaps, after all, this is no longer required of the CSE candidate. I am sure that, well, a working life if they're lucky; otherwise a life on the dole. In this case, a purely functional education, whereby the victim learns mechanically to fulfil the basic tasks required of him or her by bureaucracy and the rulers of the state. Filling in forms, obeying their instructions and keeping out of harm's (expensive) way... is not only sufficient but highly practical.

These people will have been taught how to operate in a way that is useful to business and industry. If people are to be taught their places so early, by the schools, such a system foretells even the most conservative ideals of "free competition." In Thatcherite Britain we can see the logic: it would be dangerous to encourage competition, and hope, when there is space for only fewer (if richer) of the bosses.

Yours,
Ms E. Waterhouse,
215a Preston Road,
Brighton BN1 6SA.

Promotion road to economic demotion

TO ILLUSTRATE the absurdity of the current state of teachers' salary I should like to relate the following incident which happened to me recently.

I attended an interview for a scale 3 head of department job at a school near Slough and from eight people interviewed was offered the post. Instead of this being a cause for celebration as one might expect, it quickly turned into a cause for concern as I realised that to accept the job and move into the area would result in a drop in the standard of living (a modest one by any standards) currently enjoyed by myself, my wife and two small children.

Reluctantly I turned the job down having worked out that promotion would mean we were financially worse off.

The facts are: On my present scale 2 salary of £23,201 we struggle to meet the mortgage repayments on £20,000. If I had taken the scale 3 post from September my salary

(including an increment and the London fringe allowance) would have risen to approximately £31,000, assuming the Government allows 4 per cent increase in teachers' salary. To buy a house in the Slough area, even approaching the standard of our modest 3-bedroom turn-of-the-century terrace house in the Medway Towns would have meant a mortgage of £30,000-£35,000!

There are those who would say the fault lies with house prices or that the situation is not unique to the teaching profession, but I cannot help feel that if in industry I had been "the right man for the job" I would not need to relate this sorry tale.

Surely it is time that the 3 per cent erosion of pay since 1974 is recognised by the Government and steps taken to see that my unhappy experience does not happen to others. — Your sincerely,
A. Law,
173 Nelson Road,
Gillingham,
Kent.

Losing three days a week

THE NUT pledged that children taking exams would not be affected by the teachers' industrial action. However, I am the parent governor of a primary school, where for three successive weeks, prior to taking their third year verbal reasoning tests, one class in particular has been deprived of three days' education each week.

As far as I can ascertain, this is the only school in the London Borough of Bexley that has received this constant and unwanted attention.

How can it be expected that young impressionable children, taking the first test of their life, which will ultimately shape their future secondary education, will not be put off by their circumstances in 1985?

If the NUT can renege on its word at this stage in its negotiations, how can its already tarnished professionalism be respected by the parents and children who provide them with their livelihood?

N. A. Collins
104 Ruxton Road,
Slidcup, Kent.

When war service counts for little

AS AN ex-Headmaster, who retired three years after Mr D. Edwards (May 13), I can fully appreciate his disillusionment with the pension scheme after a lifetime as a union member. I, too, realise that if I die before my wife, my pension will cease altogether, and life will not be easy for her.

It is rather ironic, in view of the recent VE commemorations, that my union told me when I retired, that the German Government treated its ex-service teachers more kindly, and that had my six years war service been with the Wehrmacht (or even the S.S.) instead of the British Army, it would have been allowable as a pensionable service, and given me a pension of half pay. As it was, the government here had made much fuss of its generosity in allowing its ex-service teachers to buy in "half of their war service."

"Bought in" three of my six years' service, paid the contributions for those years and the compound interest on

them for the years 1946 to 1981. Kindness, indeed. I, too, Mr Edwards, grew cynical about the unions' lack of interest in the pension rights of older teachers.

H. Palmer,
5 Hazelwood,
Silverdale, Lancs.

D. EDWARDS'S letter undoubtedly twinged a few consciences. However, I hope that the impression is not gained by your readers that all local associations of all teachers' unions are as uncaring towards and uninterested in their retired members.

In Manchester, for example, both the NUT and the NAS UWT have very active retired members' associations, and the NAS UWT, of which I am a member, has long had a Benevolent Fund which has, as one of its responsibilities, looked after retired members.

R. C. Mosses,
New Moson,
Manchester 10.

What they want to know

IT IS encouraging that the Education Guardian (May 14) reported the launch of the new Outreach Project at Goldsmiths' College, which provides educational activities with people both unemployed and homeless.

However, some further explanation is needed on the point that "people do not want or need to be taught things." At its worst, conventional education is characterised by a tutor communicating knowledge to students who passively receive it. The imparting of knowledge is never an impartial business and if education degenerates into this one-way traffic then its basic liberating function is lost. Unemployed and homeless people would be unlikely to give their support to that type of education.

Our activities so far suggest that these people do not need "experts" to tell them what their experience makes very plain. It is in the communication of that experience that the need for people to understand can turn from a frustration into a demand for relevant education.

The evolving character of the Outreach Project is, therefore, to create certain conditions which encourage these students to enter into a continuous dialogue, not only about the subjects presented but also about the educational process itself. It is worth remembering that unemployed and homeless people have nothing to lose from the present educational system, and they may have much to contribute to the way that we think about and organise education.

Your article mentions that students on this course have "a free lunch thrown in." Sandwiches and coffee are provided. A small token of hospitality.

Andy Erlam,
Goldsmiths' College,
School of Adult and Community Studies,
New Cross,
London SE14 6NW.

Failure of tribal rites

UP AND DOWN the country, the initiation rites of the British tribes, that is the public examinations, are now in full swing. The difference is that primitive initiation tests, tough as they often are, pass virtually 100 per cent of their candidates, who are then welcomed into adult society with general rejoicing and enhanced self-esteem.

In contrast, only a minority of our young people survive their ordeal with any sort of honour; the rest come away labelled for life as failures or near failures. Hence the swelling ranks of the disaffected young, many made hostile and aggressive by educational failure — now exacerbated by the threat or reality of unemployment. Hence, therefore, the increase in all sorts of hooliganism and delinquency; hence the demand for more police, hence the second prison population, and so on.

Any system of testing that undermines the self-respect of the young undermines society. How many times does one have to state that obvious fact before those wedded to our wretched examination system pay attention?

(Dr) James Hemming,
31 Broom Water,
Teddington, Middlesex

Teachers remember the voters — they're newspaper readers, too

MAY I comment on the letters you published last week about my article on AMMA's advertising campaign (May 14)?

D. M. Read says that neither she nor her teacher husband are concerned about what Mail and Telegraph readers think, the work they do, their salary levels, and career prospects. In fact she should be very concerned indeed. It is readers of those newspapers (over eight million of them) who voted for cuts in public spending and whom the Government has convinced that to depress teachers' salaries is an essential precondition of national economic recovery. They are the very readers, too, who will unquestioningly accept that

teachers are complacent, idle, and incompetent unless teachers themselves do something to convince them otherwise. It is as Michael Stuart, rather patronisingly suggesting they are "wallies," he should remind himself that they are voting wallies. More democratically, perhaps, he should remember that they are, in effect, the shareholders in a major public enterprise.

The extent to which authentic public concern can so easily be shaped by anti-teacher propaganda is apparent from J. W. Pratt's letter, with his picture of teachers as political militants determined to defend the incompetent among their ranks and resistant to any suggestion that the education

service could be more effectively managed. In the very same column, John Hodgson answers one of his charges when, quite rightly, he reminds that many teachers (probably a majority) voted for the Government under whose policies they have experienced their progressive salary decline of over 30 per cent. The image Mr Pratt has of teachers is no more generally valid than the public perception of miners as unthinking picket-line thugs.

His important point about appraisal was, as I commented in my article, hardly raised in correspondence with me. I need not, in fact, simply to establish that, pace Sir Keith Joseph, the lack of formal performance review

mechanisms for teachers does not seem, in the public mind, to be a major reason for opposing salary increases. That is no reason for ignoring the matter and, like Mr Pratt and unlike many of my colleagues, I happen to think that a sensitively devised and demonstrably fair appraisal system would remove the element of caprice from present promotion procedures. As important, it would satisfy the paying public that the salary structure of the whole profession should be determined by the demonstrated effort and commitment of the vast majority rather than by the inadequate contribution of the tiny few, a point I argued in this newspaper in an earlier article.

There is a final, crucial question. Has our advertising campaign (the first of its kind in the national press) been a waste of money and effort? I think it has not been, but it has gauged the strength of populist criticism of teachers which the government has so skillfully exploited. It has defined issues over which teachers need to inform and satisfy the public if they are to secure the support they seek. It has, I hope, in however small a way, raised the level of public debate over issues important to us all, whether or not we are teachers.

Yours sincerely,
Peter Smith,
Deputy General Secretary,
Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association,
7 Northumberland Street,
London WC2N 5DA.

KINGSTON POLYTECHNIC COMPUTER CENTRE

The Computer Centre at the Polytechnic provides a comprehensive computing service to meet both the academic and administrative computing requirements of the institution. The COMPUTING EDUCATION CENTRE (CEC) was set up three years ago as a business enterprise to assist companies and other organisations to develop their use of information technology. It operates as a unit working to a business plan and offers a range of short courses and consultancy, supported by a team of four full-time staff. A number of organisations already make regular use of the services. The CEC operates under the general direction of the Director of the Computer Centre and can draw upon the resources of the whole Polytechnic on setting up projects and courses. The following posts are available:

LECTURER/CONSULTANTS

One 2-year appointment and one 1-year appointment

The persons appointed will work under the direction of the Head of CEC. The range of duties will vary from giving introductory lectures on computing to advising firms and organisations on the use of information technology. He/she will be expected to contribute to the marketing and development of the CEC's work and to develop particular expertise within its portfolio. Experience in the use of microcomputers is essential. Applicants should have a good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification in any relevant discipline.

Salary grades: Senior Lecturer £11,855-£14,736 including London allowance; Lecturer II £8,226-£12,777 including London allowance. Further details and application forms (to be returned by 14th June, 1985) from Personnel Officer, Kingston Polytechnic, Penrhyn Road, Kingston upon Thames KT1 2EE, Tel 01-546 1288 ext 297.

COVENTRY CITY COUNCIL

COVENTRY TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Principal: John Temple

Head of Engineering

Salary: £16,098-£17,877 (Grade V)

Applications are invited for this important post tenable from 1st September 1985 or earlier by special arrangement. This is a long established college under a recently appointed Principal; it is entering a period of significant change and development. The senior management structure has been radically reorganised at a time when a number of management staff have retired.

The post will require proven administrative experience, an intimate knowledge of both industry / commerce and the public further education service, and a demonstrable capability to manage a budget.

The preferred age range is 30-45; a direct and fluent spoken and written style is an advantage; a developed sense of humour is important; a clear, uncluttered and perceptive mind is essential. Please telephone 01526 41064 for further particulars and an application form which is to be returned to the Principal, Coventry Technical College, Butts, Coventry CV1 3GD, by 10th June 1985. This is a re-advertisement.

An equal opportunity employer

TEMPORARY LECTURER II in SOCIAL SCIENCES

Applications are invited for this temporary post tenable from 1st September, 1985, until 31st August, 1986, during the leave of absence of the postholder. Candidates should have qualifications in Twentieth-Century British Social Policy and in Criminology and Criminal Justice. Salary scale: Lecturer II, £7,548-£12,099.

Further Education Conditions of Service apply. Further particulars of the post may be obtained from the Secretary to the Deputy Director, Edge Hill College of Higher Education, St Helens Road, Ormskirk, Lancashire L39 4QP.

Completed application forms should be returned to the Director not later than Friday 7th June, 1985.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE Department of Anaesthesia

Chair of Anaesthesia

Applications are invited for the post of Professor of Anaesthesia, to be vacated on the death of Professor D. C. McDowell. The Professor will be a senior medical practitioner with an established reputation in anaesthesia and with a higher medical qualification conferring a registered medical practitioner status. The salary will be under £14,000 per annum (plus pension). The salary will be under £14,000 per annum (plus pension).

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University of Leeds, LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 85/2. Applications (two copies, giving details of qualifications and experience, and naming three referees, should reach the Registrar not later than 18 August, 1985. Applications from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom.

DEMOCRATIC & POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The Ministry of Higher Education wishes to recruit: PROFESSORS READERS ASSISTANT PROFESSORS

For the academic year starting on September 5th, 1985.

The teaching vacancies are at:

I/ Emir Abdelkader University for Islamic Sciences in:

- 1) — Koran sciences
- 2) — Hadith sciences
- 3) — Islamic Jurisprudence (Fikh)
- 4) — Islamic doctrine
- 5) — Malakite & Compored Jurisprudence (Fikh)
- 6) — Koran, Reading (diction)
- 7) — Arabic language & literature
- 8) — Islamic history

II/ Other Algerian universities and higher education institutions in:

- 1) — Biology
- 2) — Mathematics
- 3) — Accountancy (all fields of specialisation)
- 4) — Computer sciences

Applicants should hold a Ph.D. degree in the considered field and have a teaching experience at university level.

Applications, detailed curriculum vitae and photostats of academic degrees are to be sent to:

ALGERIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON (U.K.)
Cultural Section
54 Holland Park, London W11 3RS
United Kingdom

City of Newcastle upon Tyne Education Committee

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Construction and Building Services

Grade VI — £17,397-£19,170

This Department is a national leader and the College is looking for candidates who will maintain and develop its high reputation.

Application Forms and further particulars are available from the Personnel Office, College of Arts and Technology, Maple Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne NE4 7SA, to be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

(Under review, 1985 benefit.)

Further particulars and application forms returnable not later than 17 June 1985 may be obtained from The Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD, Ref. No. 985.

Longborough, Leicestershire

Longborough, Leicestershire

Longborough, Leicestershire

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UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

NOTTINGHAM INSTITUTE OF FINANCIAL STUDIES

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

MANAGEMENT BUYOUT RESEARCH UNIT

A Research Assistant is required to work under the direction of John Coyne and Mike Wright on a 3-year Research project funded by Colson & Peeper, and Barclays Development Capital.

The research will examine the development and performance of management buyout in Great Britain. A background in economics, finance and business related areas will be an advantage.

Starting date: 1st September 1985.

Salary Scale: 1A or 1B £8,600-£9,920 p.a.

Further particulars and application forms returnable not later than 17 June 1985 may be obtained from The Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD, Ref. No. 985.

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Department of Education and Science

HM Inspectors of Schools

Applications are invited from men and women, preferably aged between 35 and 45, for appointment in England as HM Inspectors. HM Inspectors of Schools are responsible for the inspection of both general and specialist assignments and provide advice to the Department and throughout the education system.

English as a Second Language

Applicants will be expected to have had substantial teaching experience and involvement in developing methods and approaches to teaching English as a second language within the school curriculum and in the classroom.

They should also have recent experience of working in this country in or with schools serving multi-ethnic populations.

Starting salary for all posts is within the range £16,200 — £21,600 (salary review). Relocation expenses of up to £3,000 may be payable.

Application forms (to be returned not later than 31 May 1985) and further information may be obtained from Mr D. Foster, Department of Education and Science, 36 York Road, London SE1 7PH. Telephone: 01-634 0788 / 0789 / 0800.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer.

ilea Inner London Education Authority

NORTH LONDON COLLEGE

444 Camden Road London N7 0SP

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

IV

ENGINEERING & SCIENCE

(Science, Mathematics, Computing Electronics, Engineering)

North London College is the central institution in Islington providing education and training opportunities for the 16-19 age range and for continuing education. It has an established reputation for curriculum innovation and service to the community.

The successful candidate will be well qualified academically with the necessary knowledge, talents and management experience to continue to develop the creativity of the Department to the benefit of those it seeks to serve. The starting date will be as soon as possible, but not later than 1 January 1986.

Salary: £14,788-£16,578.

Further information and application forms (to be returned by 14th June 1985) are available from Soula Costa at the College. ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.

ADVISER — MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION

Southern HT Group 9 £15,782 to £17,112 p.a. plus £1,638 London Allowance

Applications are invited from experienced teachers for the post of Adviser, Multicultural Education. The successful applicant will be expected to show a clear awareness of the needs of in-service training work and curriculum development in relation to anti-racist multicultural education, as well as some experience of administration. First-hand experience of the needs, problems and concerns of black ethnic communities will be of positive advantage to applicants.

He/she will be responsible for extending and expanding work in promoting the anti-racist educational policy in the Authority's schools, colleges, and educational institutions. The post holder will have the ability to guide and encourage colleagues and teachers to develop and promote an anti-racist perspective in their work.

This post is NOT suitable for job sharing.

Application forms and job descriptions from the Personnel Division, Room 1, Brent Town Hall Annex, Kings Drive, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 9BR, returnable by June 21. Telephone 01-903 0271 (24-hour Answerphone service). Reference number 07/53 must be quoted.

London Borough of BRENT

Brent is an Equal Opportunity Employer Job sharing welcome

QUALIFIED EFL TEACHERS REQUIRED FOR DAVIES'S SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LONDON SW1

1st July to 21st September (12 weeks)

1st July to 27th July (4 weeks)

26th August to 21st September (4 weeks)

22nd July to 16th August (Summer Centre in Oxford)

Preference will be given to teachers able to work for 12 weeks. Please send detailed C.V. with applications to:

Davies's School of English
58 Eccleston Square, London SW1V 1PQ

RESEARCH AND TEACHING OPPORTUNITIES IN COMPUTING SCIENCE

The continuing expansion of Computing Science and its related disciplines has been reflected in a sustained increase in demand for courses at all levels and has inspired a body of research of proven excellence. The Department of Computing Science, a large and well established department at the University of Ulster, has been playing a leading part in this field for over a decade. Endorsement of the Department's work, with much of its research programme underwritten by external funding agencies, has led to the emergence of opportunities for further high calibre computing scientists to provide additional leadership in both research and teaching.

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Department of Computing Science:

PROFESSORSHIP at Jordanstown

Ref C85/100

Applicants should have an established research reputation in their chosen field, preferably in one of the following broad areas — Information Systems, Software Engineering or Knowledge Engineering.

SENIOR LECTURESHIP at Coleraine

Ref C85/101

This post has been created to provide additional leadership in and to stimulate further the Department's research activities on this campus. Applicants should therefore have an established research reputation, preferably in the field of Software Engineering or Information Systems.



WEST GLAMORGAN INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION, SWANSEA
Applications are invited for the following academic vacancies:
FACULTY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
HEAD OF SCHOOL OF BUSINESS (PRINCIPAL LECTURER)
Candidates should be graduates in Business Studies or a relevant discipline. The successful applicant should possess a higher degree and relevant commercial or industrial experience. They will have responsibility for the overall management of the School of Business and contribute to the development of the Institute's business programmes. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the Institute's research programme.

SENIOR LECTURER IN BUSINESS STUDIES
Applicants should be graduates specialising in one or more of the following fields: Marketing, Tourism, Recreation or European Studies. The Institute is seeking a person with good industrial or commercial experience and teaching on advanced courses would be an advantage. The successful applicant would be expected to contribute to new course development and research.

LECTURER IN SECRETARIAL STUDIES (OFFICE SYSTEMS)
Candidates should be graduates with good commercial or industrial experience in the application of Business Information Technology within the Office. Applicants would be expected to teach on a range of courses and contribute to the following areas: Office Systems, Keyboard Skills, Word Processing and Information Processing.

FACULTY OF ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING
HEAD OF SCHOOL OF ELECTRONICS (PRINCIPAL LECTURER)
Applicants should be graduates who possess a Higher Degree in Electrical Engineering or Electronics. The successful candidate should have a good industrial background and teaching experience within Higher Education. Knowledge of BTEC and CMAA would be particularly useful as well as an understanding of the HNC. An interest in research would be a necessary feature of the person appointed.

SENIOR LECTURER IN COMPUTER-AIDED ENGINEERING/DESIGN AUTOMATION
Candidates should possess a Higher Degree with good industrial background. Experience of research and of development projects in the Electronics/Computer Technology Industry would be advantageous. A knowledge of BTEC and of CMAA would be beneficial. The person appointed would be expected to contribute to Computer-Aided Design Courses, and to the teaching of advanced manufacturing technologies.

SENIOR LECTURER IN COMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERING
Applicants should possess a Higher qualification and be able to contribute to the teaching of Telecommunications, Digital Data Transmission, Satellite Communications and Computer Technology. Experience of teaching in Higher Education would be an advantage as well as a research background. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of a B.Eng. Degree.

SENIOR LECTURER IN MICROELECTRONICS (2 Posts)
Candidates should be graduates specialising in Electronics and Microelectronic Systems. The possession of a Higher Degree would be an advantage. The successful applicant should have industrial or postgraduate research experience. Teaching experience and a knowledge of CMAA and BTEC would be beneficial.

SALARY SCALES:
Principal Lecturer: £13,000-£14,400 (under review)
Senior Lecturer: £11,775-£13,125 (under review)
Lecturer: £9,600-£10,800 (under review)
For further details and application forms, please write, enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope, to:
The Principal
WEST GLAMORGAN INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
Towyn Road, Swansea SA2 8UT
Closing date: 7th June, 1985

Gwent COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Faculty of Information Science and Systems Technology

are pleased to offer a new four-year Degree Course in the field of High Technology leading to the CMAA award of a

B.ENG in ELECTRONIC AND INSTRUMENTATION SYSTEMS

Applications are invited from candidates who have obtained or expect to obtain A Level passes in Physics and Mathematics, or an equivalent qualification, such as an appropriate BTEC Diploma.

Reflecting the exciting developments of a micro-electronic age, this sandwich course brings together aspects of Electronics and Instrumentation such as information theory and technology, computing, data communications, microprocessor engineering, transducers, control systems etc, with an emphasis on engineering applications.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Admissions Officer, Gwent College of Higher Education, All-yr-yn Avenue, Newport, Gwent. Tel (0633) 51525.

PAISLEY COLLEGE

A Scottish Central Institution

Paisley College is a major degree awarding institution funded by the Scottish Education Department with 3,000 full-time students on vocational oriented CMAA degree and honours degree courses. The College also offers a number of post-graduate courses, has an active research school and maintains close links with industry, commerce and the wider community.

Applications are now invited for the following posts in the College Administration:

SENIOR STUDENT ADVISORY OFFICER

(Salary Scale: £12,777-£16,104 - review pending)

The successful candidate will be responsible for managing the Student Advisory Service which is charged with the tasks of providing careers and welfare advice to students, and administering the College Health Service.

Candidates should be graduates and have proven administrative or industrial experience. Experience of, or training in, vocational guidance would also be an advantage.

INFORMATION OFFICER

(Salary Scale: £8,820-£11,040 - review date July)

The person appointed to this key post will be responsible for promoting externally the work of the College and its various Departments and Units and for developing and improving internal communications and information services.

Candidates, who should have relevant job experience should preferably have a Degree or equivalent professional qualification, an organisational ability, communication and motivation skills and an interest in the application of the new technologies to information dissemination.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from The Personnel Officer, Paisley College of Technology, High Street, Paisley, PA1 2BE. Tel: 041-887 1341 Ext 230, to whom completed applications should be returned by 10th June.

Humberside County Council

Applications are invited for the post of:
SOCIAL SERVICES
"The Neighbourhood Approach" requires an Assistant Programme Director (Training)
RASC Scale: Grade 10 Points 45 to 48
£14,015 to £15,042
To be engaged in a new and original approach to delivering management in the HULL INTENSIVE TREATMENT SCHEME (H.I.T.S.)

The successful candidate will have a minimum of 5 years' experience in a senior position in a local authority or in the private sector, with a proven track record in the management of training and development. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the training and development function within the Social Services Department.

For further details and application forms, please write to: The Personnel Officer, Humberside County Council, 100 Victoria Road, Lincoln, LN1 1JH. Tel: 0533 766111. Closing date: 10th June 1985.

DUNDEE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

EXTRA BLOOD POSTS

Resulting from a major expansion programme of the College aimed at increasing the output of graduates in the new technologies from the Scottish Central Institutions, the additional unoccupied posts are available in the departments of electrical and electronic engineering, mathematics and computer studies and physics.

SENIOR LECTURESHIP AND LECTURESHIP IN DIGITAL SYSTEMS OR SOFTWARE ENGINEERING OR CAE OR VLSI DESIGN

Candidates should be suitably qualified and experienced in electronic electrical engineering or a related discipline. The successful candidate will be required to teach on a range of postgraduate, degree and other courses, and will be expected to undertake research and/or consultancy. The Senior Lectureship will carry a leadership role in the new developments, and candidates for these posts must have substantial appropriate experience.

Salary Scales (currently under review):
Senior Lectureship: £12,777-£16,104
Lectureship: £9,600-£10,800
In all cases, initial placing will depend upon approved experience and financial assistance towards the cost of removal expenses may be payable.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Dundee College of Technology, Bell Street, Dundee, DD1 1HG, with whom applications should be lodged not later than 14 June 1985.

OXFORD POLYTECHNIC

Department of Catering Management

LECTURER II / SENIOR LECTURER IN NUTRITION

Post Ref No. CHN
To participate in teaching and research in the Department of Catering Management, Oxford Polytechnic, applicants should possess a degree level in food science and nutrition.

Applicants should have a higher degree in nutrition and preference will be given to those who have completed a research project in the field of nutrition.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students on the BSc (Hons) in Nutrition and for the development of research projects in the field of nutrition.

For further details and application forms, please write to: The Personnel Officer, Oxford Polytechnic, 100 Cowley Road, Oxford, OX4 1JF. Tel: 01865 275111. Closing date: 10th June 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL EXAMINATIONS

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

A Research Assistant is required to assist in the research project on the use of computers in the examination process. The successful candidate will be responsible for the collection and analysis of data, and for the preparation of reports.

The position is for two years and will become available on 1st September 1985. The salary scale is £7,500-£12,150 (under review). The post is funded by the University of Oxford.

For further details and application forms, please write to: The Personnel Officer, University of Oxford, 100 Cowley Road, Oxford, OX4 1JF. Tel: 01865 275111. Closing date: 10th June 1985.

WEST GLAMORGAN INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

SENIOR LECTURESHIP in POST GRADUATE EDUCATIONAL STUDIES

Applications are invited from graduates with three years' Primary or Secondary teaching experience who possess a Higher Degree in Education or a relevant discipline. Preference will be given to candidates with knowledge of Educational Management or Comparative Education or Curriculum Development or other suitable areas.

LI Salary: £7,548-£12,098 (under review).
Application forms and further details from:
The Principal
WEST GLAMORGAN INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
Towyn Road, Swansea SA2 8UT.
Closing date: 7th June, 1985.

TEMPORARY LECTURER

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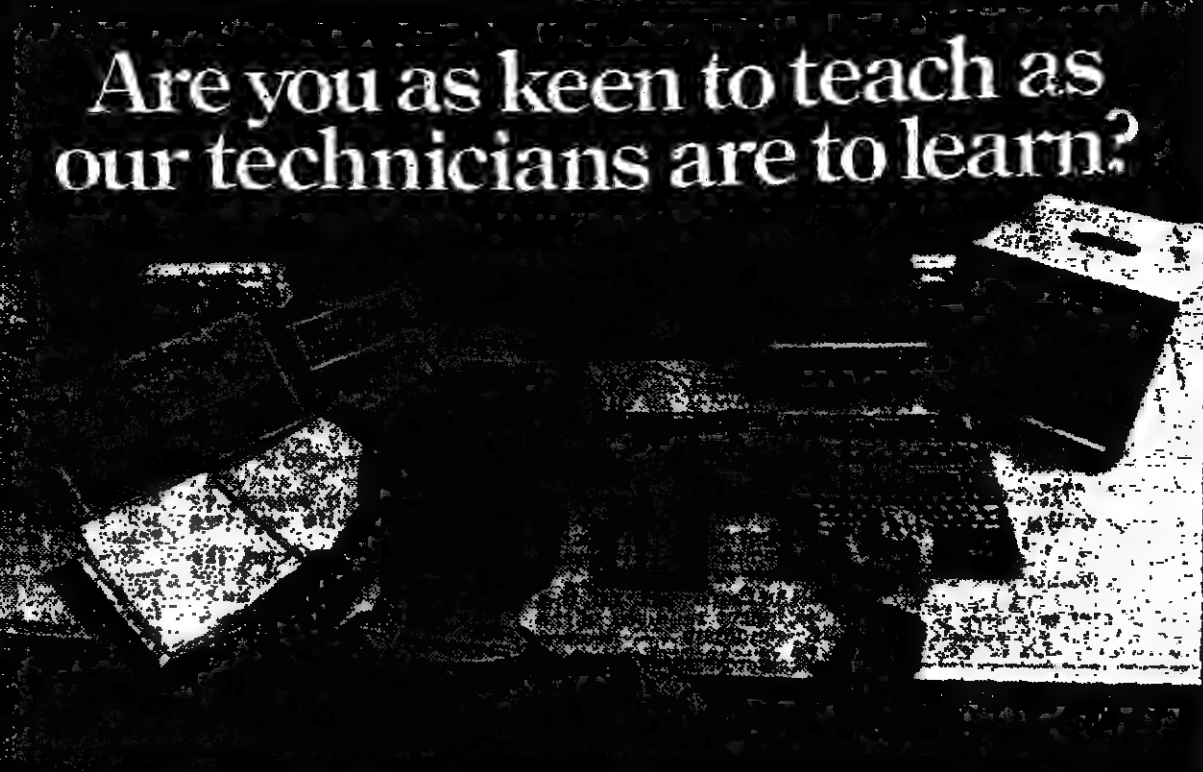
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Towyn Road, Swansea SA2 8UT.
Closing date: 7th June, 1985.



Are you as keen to teach as our technicians are to learn?

We hope you're one of those teachers who thoroughly enjoys teaching. Who doesn't mind letting enthusiasm show. Because we have some very keen and responsible pupils for you to train.

Our pupils are the RAF's technicians of tomorrow. Some of the brightest and most highly motivated young men and women in Britain with a voracious appetite for learning.

But without dedicated teaching their careers wouldn't get off the ground. And without our technicians neither would the RAF.

Hence the importance of your role as a Royal Air Force Education Officer.

What's more, we'll give you every facility to fulfil that role effectively. You see, we believe in "hands on" teaching. Giving each pupil the chance to get to grips with the machine. Be it an oscilloscope or a jet engine, he'll learn more, quicker, if he's working in a small group.

But the instruction of the trainee technicians is only part of the job. There are also numerous opportunities throughout the RAF for additional responsibilities.

Such as keeping all ranks - from sirmen to officers - abreast of the continual advances being made in electronics, computer technology, radar, electrical and aeronautical engineering. Advances which can only be applied effectively if they're taught effectively.

What now?
You don't need to be a qualified teacher because if you're not already experienced, we'd teach you the art of teaching. But you should have a degree in engineering, physics, mathematics or a computing discipline or you may apply if you have an HNC or TEC in an engineering subject, together with a GCE 'O' level in English Language (or equivalent). Alternatively, if you do have a teaching qualification it must be with mathematics or physics. We also have some vacancies for linguists - especially German speaking.

You can apply for a 4-to 6-year gratuity-earning Short Service Commission or indeed, a commission for a longer period. Write to Group Captain Paul Terrett, OBE, at (TG) Officer Careers (07/27/05), London HA7 4PZ or call in at any RAF Careers Information Office.

Please include your date of birth and present and/or intended qualifications. Age on entry up to 35. Formal application must be made in the UK.

Education & Training

RAF Officer

RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIPS

£5,910-£8,657 (pay award pending)
Required to undertake post graduate research selected from the following fields. Applicants should possess, or expect to obtain a good honours degree in a related subject area.

Department of Civil Engineering
(i) Hydraulic Performance of Arch Bridges
(ii) Determination of Wind Loading on Structures
(iii) Load-Bearing Brickwork Panels.

Department of Communication Engineering
(i) Motion Adaptive Image Processing.
Department of Mathematics, Statistics and Computing
(i) Numerical Solution of Singular Integral Equations
(ii) Mathematical Modelling of Nearshore Coastal Circulations.

Faculties of Maritime Studies / Technology
(i) Marine Automatic Guidance, Integrated Navigation and Hazard Avoidance.
Research Assistants are expected to register for a higher degree with the CMAA. Appointments are for a period of two years with a possibility of extension to a third year (fixed term contract).

Application forms to be returned by 15 June 1985 can be obtained with further particulars from the Personnel Officer, Plymouth Polytechnic, Drake Circus, Plymouth PL4 8AA. Tel. 0752-25439.

Plymouth Polytechnic

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

The London Borough of Enfield will establish a new college of further education on 1st September 1985, based in part on the existing courses offered by the Edmonton College of Further Education but with a wider role than the existing college which it will replace.

The Chief Administrative Officer, together with the Principal and Vice Principal, will have the overall executive responsibility for the college including a general management, financial, external relations, staffing and allocation of resources. The Chief Administrative Officer will be responsible for the planning and implementation of the transfer of administrative, clerical and other ancillary support services.

Candidates should have a proven record of successful administrative and management experience; an ability to motivate colleagues; qualities of thoroughness and diligence, and some knowledge of further education would be an advantage.

The post is graded POE on a salary scale of £11,250 to £12,843 plus £657 per annum London Weighting. Further information and application form available from Education Establishment Section, P.O. Box 56, Civic Centre, Silver Street, Enfield, EN1 2SD. Telephone: 01-858 5200. Closing date for receipt of applications: 14th June 1985.

London Borough of Enfield

POLICE POWERS AND THE PROSECUTION SYSTEM

A Research Initiative
The Economic and Social Research Council proposes to launch a research initiative in the field of police powers and the prosecution system. It has allocated a total of £350,000 to this over a three-year period. The initiative will address the implementation and effects of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, and the Prosecution of Offences Bill currently before Parliament.

Individual researchers, research institutes and centres in the social sciences and related disciplines are invited to submit outline proposals for research projects in 1986 words by 13th September, 1985.

For further details and a research brief, please write to: Miss Fanny Hughes, Sub-Committee on Police Powers and the Prosecution System, ESRC, 1 Temple Avenue, London EC4Y 0BD.

ESRC

Science Education Adviser

£11,782

The British Council, a worldwide educational and cultural organisation, is looking for an adviser with suitable qualifications and experience to head its advisory section on science education. The section maintains up-to-date information on British resources in science education and develops contacts between these and their overseas counterparts. The person appointed will also provide professional support for self-funded personnel in key appointments overseas.

Applicants must have a British degree in a science subject, an educational qualification and UK and overseas work experience in science education at school and preferably also tertiary level. A higher degree and wide experience of overseas and UK science education are desirable.

One or two year contract. Salary on appointment £11,782 including London Weighting.

For further details and an application form to be returned by 5 July write or phone quoting R/2 to Personnel Management Department, The British Council, 65, Davies Street, London W1Y 2AA. Tel: 01-499 8011 ext. 3191 or 3588.

The British Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

The British Council

ile Inner London Education Authority

Administrative Head of Further and Higher Education Branch

Salary Range: £20,514-£22,242 plus £1,419 London Weighting Allowance

The Branch is responsible for the administration of the Authority's 26 maintained and 3 assisted colleges and 5 polytechnics and for administration of the student award scheme.

Applicants for this senior position should be skilled administrators and highly numerate. Experience in Further and Higher Education is desirable. Ability to respond to and generate change is essential. Being responsible for the delivery of large parts of the Authority's Service, a strong commitment to Equal Opportunities policy and supporting practices is essential.

Suitable for job share.
Application forms and further details are available from Personnel Services Division (EO/Enf101B), Room 366, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Please enclose an SAE.

Closing date for the return of completed applications is 14 June 1985.

ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

SPELTHORNE ADULT EDUCATION INSTITUTE

Principal (Group 3)

Salary within range: £17,216-£18,482 + £264 London Fringe Allowance.

Regulated 1st January, 1986.
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced candidates with Adult Education, and preferably also Further Education experience for the post of Principal which becomes vacant on the promotion to H.M.I. of the incumbent. The successful candidate will be expected to have wide administrative and managerial experience and to demonstrate the capacity and vision for continuing development of this large institute which provides a broad range of vocational and non-vocational courses, courses supported by the M.S.C. and has responsibility for education provision in two Reading Centres.

Application Forms and further details are available from the County Education Officer (FE/ME) County Hall, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey KT2 2DJ on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. Completed application forms should be returned to the above address by 13 June 1985.

Could YOU teach craft design and technology?

Teachers of CDT are needed in many areas. To encourage more people to train to teach this important and challenging subject in secondary schools, DES and the Welsh Office are again offering a number of high-value training awards. They cover either one or two-year courses of initial teacher training, or - for qualified teachers - one-year retraining courses.

The awards are open to suitably qualified people - with for example a degree or HND in engineering - and to qualified teachers, aged between 26 and 50.

If you are interested and think you are eligible, send for the free booklet *Teacher training awards in CDT* to

Department of Education & Science
Information Division (2/1)
Elizabeth House, London SE17PH

SCOTTISH COMMUNITY EDUCATION COUNCIL

DIRECTOR (redevelopment)

An exciting and challenging post in community education. The Council advises the Secretary of State for Scotland on all matters related to community education and promotes the development of community education throughout Scotland.

The Director's responsibilities include the provision of professional advice to the Council, the representation of the Council's views at all levels, co-operation with other agencies, management of a staff of 40, and financial control of an annual budget of over £1/2 million.

Applications are invited from candidates with a thorough grasp of community education and successful management experience at a senior level in education or other relevant field. Salary based on APT and C Scales of the NJC for Local Authorities (Scottish Council), and will be in the range £20,405 to £21,852.

Previous applications will remain under consideration.

Further information and application forms from: R. S. Wilson, SCSEC, Atholl House, 2 Caning Street, Edinburgh EH3 8EG.
Applications should be returned by Friday 26th June, 1985 to The Chairman, SCSEC at the same address.

TOWN TEACHER LTD

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR

Town Teacher is a community education and development organisation working in the North East. The Company is based in a fine 18th century gable end house recently adapted for our use. The Development Director will be responsible for Town Teacher's creative development. Enthusiasm, imagination, a capacity to communicate and a sound knowledge of environmental issues are important requirements.

Applicants must have a degree or professional qualification in environmental fields such as teaching, environmental studies, planning, architecture, history or geography, as well as skill in staff and financial management to fund and run the whole project.

The post is initially for two years, but with prospects.
Salary: in the region of £11,000, subject to negotiation.
A job description can be obtained from THE CHAIRMAN, Town Teacher Ltd, All Saints Church, Albion Hill, Newcastle Upon Tyne NE1 2DS, to whom curriculum vitae and two references, should be sent before June 20 1985. Telephone enquiries to David Lovie on 081-261 6144 ext. 250.

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UNIVERSITIES

UMIST

Department of Instrumentation and Analytical Science

LECTURES IN DYNAMIC ANALYSIS FOR INSTRUMENTATION SYSTEMS MEDICAL INSTRUMENTATION

Opportunities exist to join the largest UK university centre devoted to research and teaching in Measurement Science. The Department is also recognised by the National Council for the subject.

One lecturer (Ref: 158/85) will be responsible for extending teaching and research in dynamic analysis to instrumentation. Applicants should have a good background in instrumentation and a degree in electrical engineering, physics or engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design and development of instrumentation systems for medical and industrial applications. A broad knowledge of the field of dynamic analysis, particularly in the areas of vibration, shock and random testing, is essential. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design and development of instrumentation systems for medical and industrial applications. A broad knowledge of the field of dynamic analysis, particularly in the areas of vibration, shock and random testing, is essential.

The closing date for the above two posts is July 19, 1985.

Department of Management Sciences

LECTURER IN PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT/HRMANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

Applications are invited for this new post (Ref: 158/85) to join an established group teaching and researching into the management of personnel. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design and development of personnel management systems for medical and industrial applications. A broad knowledge of the field of personnel management, particularly in the areas of recruitment, selection, training and development, is essential. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design and development of personnel management systems for medical and industrial applications. A broad knowledge of the field of personnel management, particularly in the areas of recruitment, selection, training and development, is essential.

Commencing salary will be within the scale £7,520-£14,925 per annum (under review).

Requests for application forms and further particulars, quoting the appropriate reference, should be sent to the Registrar, UMIST, P.O. Box 88, Manchester M60 1QD, by the closing date stated.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CARDIFF

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

WELLCOME LECTURESHIP

Applications for the above post are invited from candidates in the field of neuroscience with expertise and interest in pursuing research involving the use of an in-vitro brain slice. Candidates wishing to visit the department or make provisional inquiries should contact Professor A. M. Sillito (0352 44211, Ext. 2002).

Candidates should be less than 35 years old and must not currently hold a permanent university appointment. The post is tenable for five years with a review after three years and should commence on October 1, 1985, although this date could be negotiated for a suitably qualified candidate. Appointment will be made at the appropriate point on the Lecturer Scale (Scale 1, £7,520-£14,925).

Applications (three copies) with curriculum vitae, 500 word synopsis of the proposed research and the names and addresses of three referees should be forwarded to the Vice-Principal (Administration) and Registrar, University College, P.O. Box 78, Cardiff CF1 1XL, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date June 24, 1985. Reference 2907.

RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN PHYSICS

Applications are invited for the post of RESEARCH ASSISTANT in the Department of Physics. The position is for three years and is funded by the Science and Engineering Research Council. The person appointed will work on a project in the field of low temperature physics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design and development of instrumentation systems for medical and industrial applications. A broad knowledge of the field of low temperature physics, particularly in the areas of superconductivity and low temperature materials, is essential. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design and development of instrumentation systems for medical and industrial applications. A broad knowledge of the field of low temperature physics, particularly in the areas of superconductivity and low temperature materials, is essential.

Responsibility in the techniques of x-ray spectroscopy would be particularly useful but applications from candidates with research experience in other areas of physics are also welcome.

The starting salary depends on age and experience and is on the RLA scale which currently is £7,520 to £9,500.

Applications which should contain the names of two referees to whom references can be made should be sent to:

Professor J. R. Enderby, FRS,

H. H. Wills Physics Laboratory,

University of Bristol,

Tyndall Avenue, Bristol BS8 3TL.

The closing date is June 15, 1985.

MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY

Sydney, Australia

APPOINTMENT OF VICE-CHANCELLOR

Macquarie University, established in 1964, is one of the three universities in metropolitan Sydney. Organized in schools, the University offers undergraduate programs in Arts, Science, Law and Medicine and has an enrolment of 11,400 postgraduate students.

The Vice-Chancellor, currently Professor Edwin C. Webb, who has been Vice-Chancellor of Macquarie University since 1976, plans to retire in 1986. The University Council is considering the appointment of a successor. The Council invites enquiries or suggestions from men and women who are interested in the appointment or who can suggest suitable candidates to whom they may be referred.

All enquiries and correspondence should be directed to the Registrar, Macquarie University, North Ryde, Sydney, New South Wales 2113, Australia, and will be treated as confidential. Further information available from the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities, London WC1H 0FF.

University of Liverpool

CHAIR OF OCEANOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for the Chair of Oceanography in the Department of Oceanography. The position is for three years and is funded by the Science and Engineering Research Council. The person appointed will work on a project in the field of oceanography. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design and development of instrumentation systems for medical and industrial applications. A broad knowledge of the field of oceanography, particularly in the areas of marine geology and marine biology, is essential. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design and development of instrumentation systems for medical and industrial applications. A broad knowledge of the field of oceanography, particularly in the areas of marine geology and marine biology, is essential.

The salary will be not less than £13,333 per annum (under review).

Applications (12 copies) with curriculum vitae, 500 word synopsis of the proposed research and the names and addresses of three referees should be forwarded to the Vice-Principal (Administration) and Registrar, University College, P.O. Box 78, Cardiff CF1 1XL, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date June 24, 1985. Reference 2907.

Quote Reference RV27/85/G.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

STUDENTSHIPS

From well qualified electrical/electronic graduates to work on the application of expert systems to advanced electrical engineering problems in the field of technical decision making and the design of intelligent engineering systems.

The successful applicants will join an established team working on a range of problems closely linked to industry and will be expected to register for a higher degree. Applications should be sent to: Professor B. M. Bird, Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, University of Bristol, Bristol.

The University of Manchester

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT

ESRC LINKED AWARD

RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP

APPOINTMENT OF VICE-CHANCELLOR

CHAIR OF OCEANOGRAPHY

STUDENTSHIPS

RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN PHYSICS

MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY

Sydney, Australia

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Sydney, Australia

APPOINTMENT OF VICE-CHANCELLOR

CHAIR OF OCEANOGRAPHY

STUDENTSHIPS

RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN PHYSICS

MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY

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STUDENTSHIPS

RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN PHYSICS

MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY

TEFL

Christ Church College, Canterbury
ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING UNIT
Applications are invited for the following posts in the English Teaching Unit of this public-sector College of Education.
LECTURER GRADE 2
Teach English, TEFL, Methodology and Applied Linguistics to train secondary up to degree level and to overseas to

LECTURER GRADE I
 French, English language or all levels up to Cambridge Proficiency level. Applicants should be graduates with a recognized TEFL or TESOL qualification. Both posts candidates should have a minimum of two years relevant experience. Successful applicants will be expected to contribute to a materials development programme. Initially, contracts will be for one year.

Gratuities: Lecturer Grade I £5,910 to £10,512; Lecturer Grade 2 £5,498 to £12,099 (currently under review). Closing date 31.03.2004. Candidates to apply by e-mail to: recruitment@cam.ac.uk or by letter with the following references enclosed: Academic Director, 100-101, The Old Schools, 47, The Avenue, Cambridge CB2 3RQ, UK. Tel: 01223 333839. Fax: 01223 333838.

UK would be an advantage. Possibility of part contract in the Middle East. Salary negotiable.

**The Secretary,
CESC,
Broadbridge Hill, Old Bridge Road,
Bosham, Chichester PO18 8PG.**

ing in London in June. Applications with cv to
 Assistant Manager, Linguaroma Ltd., 33 Pall Mall, London

QUALIFIED EFL TEACHERS

new vacancies remain for experienced EFL Teachers to teach three week courses at some centres during July. Teachers include teaching groups of foreign students and/or children on weekday mornings and a supervision of afternoon activities and Saturday excursions.

For application form please telephone

RESEARCH FELLOW

[illegible]

EXPERIENCED AND

**FL QUALIFIED
SUMMER
FREE DIRECTORS**

TEACHERS required for initial and family stay camps with adults, teenagers and juniors, late June-August in South West England.

For details and application forms write to:

POST DOCTORAL

forms from:
CENT SUMMER SCHOOLS,
4 Percy Street,
London W1P 9FA.

**INTERNATIONAL
USE HASTINGS**

are the following courses:
BEEK RSA PREP. CERT
BEEK RSA held every month,
commencing June 10.
BEEK RSA DIPLOMA
— vacancies October
8; February 3, 1986.

TEFL WORKSHOP
ANALYTIC APPROACHES
TEFL Workshop dates
July 31; July 29.
REFRESHERS
FOR FOREIGN

Further details please contact International Physics Chambers, White Road, Farnborough, Hampshire, RG14 5BQ. Tel. 0703 614444. Faxing 453675.

There are no application fees. Candidates should send curriculum vitae together with names of two referees to the Chair, Department of Economics, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL. The closing date for applications is 11. 1988.

QUALIFIED EFL TEACHERS
WNE/JULY/AUGUST

University of Warwick
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

Quinn, W. Midlands.
Home Counties.
Details send name and
is on postcard to Roger
(Ref. GARI),
Round House, 25/24
E. Street, Richmond,
Surrey, TW9 1EY.

**QUALIFIED
T.L. TEACHERS**
and for summer courses

momentum distributions arising from temperature dependent phenomena such as order-disorder transitions in metallic alloys and the disappearance of magnetic order in ferrites.

Teachers / Administrators
required.
**Kennington School of
4 Russell Gardens.
W14. Tel. 01-603
2160/2026**

21. 1985. Please quote
No. 42/A/85/L.

EFL TUTORS
small group courses in
and about West for
business and profes-
sional people.
wish to establish contact
experienced freelance

preparation and tutoring.

F.F.L. TEACHERS
young teachers with
degrees and qualifications
for the recruitment
in Central London,
01-4371 2377 for
an application form and
to City of London
LONDON WC1N 7AT

TEACHERS (Graduate status)
for summer
term in Scotland, York-
shire, Oxford, Cambridge,
London and the South
East of England.
Applications are invited in
form of a curriculum vi-
(three copies) including
evidence of relevant expe-
rience, Superannuation
under UK conditions.

TEACHERS required in
West. Brighton, Barnstable
Massachusetts for July and
August. Tel. 01-493

POLYTECHNICS

**NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE
POLYTECHNIC**
FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT
SCHOOL OF COMPUTING AND INFORMATION
SENIOR LECTURER — Ref. A28/85
AND
LECTURER II — Ref. A12/85
RE-ADVERTISEMENT

The posts will involve teaching systems level or software engineering at undergraduate and postgraduate level, contribution to course development and research, and contributing to research and consultancy activities in support of our specialist courses in computing.

Applicants for both posts should be graduates in computing or a related discipline.

Applicants for the Senior Lecturer post should have significant research/industry/business experience related to the development of business computing systems, and should have a researchable topic for a PhD. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of research and consultancy activities in support of our specialist courses in computing.

Applicants with experience of computer-based applications in manufacturing technology would be at an advantage.

Burnham for SL: 011-75-121-122 (ext. 214/2141) p.a.
LH 27,548-212,000 p.a.

For further details and application forms please call our 24 hour telephone answering service (0800 553126) or write to: The Director, Newcastle-upon-Tyne Polytechnic, Education Office, Crown Square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE1 7ST, to whom completed forms should be returned quoting the ref. by June 7, 1985.

The Polytechnic of
Central London

LECTURER GRADE II
(Temporary)

BUSINESS
INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY

Faculty of Social Sciences
and Business Studies

Applicants are invited for this temporary lecturer post, commencing September 1, 1985.

Applicants should have a degree in Business Information Technology or a related discipline, and should have experience of teaching in this field.

Applicants should also have experience of using computer-based systems in business.

Part-time appointments are also available.

Salary Scale: £2,554-£13,137 inclusive of London Allowance.

Application forms and further details from the Personnel Office, Polytechnic of Central London, 100 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0LP.

CLOSING DATE: June 14, 1985.

PCL IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

Brighton Polytechnic

Faculty of Art and Design
Department of Fine Art

0.5 LECTURER II/
SENIOR LECTURER

Up to £14,000 per annum
(pay award pending)

Practising artist involved in expressing ideas in one or more of the following media: sculpture, painting, printmaking, photography, tapestry, sound, installation, performance, book and text.

Further details and application forms from the Personnel Department, Brighton Polytechnic, Moulsecomb, Brighton BN1 4AT. Telephone: (0773) 658888, Ext. 2480. Closing date: June 17, 1985.

COVENTRY LANCHESTER
POLYTECHNIC

Department of Civil Engineering
and Building

Temporary Lecturer II
(Of posts)

£7,548-£13,099 (under review)

Two posts available for the duration of one year, from September 1, 1985. Further details and application forms from the Personnel Office, Coventry (Lanchester) Polytechnic, Priory Street, Coventry CV1 3PS. Telephone: 0203 24166, ext. 255. Closing date: June 17, 1985.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

CIFE

Inner London
Education Authority

HARROGATE AND WEST
LONDON COLLEGE

Glendon Road, Barnet, London N4 9BL

Lecturer I
CAREERS EDUCATION

To provide careers education for students of the college, and to advise on careers and VET. (Post No. 224).

Business Studies

To teach accounting, quantitative methods and statistics to students on BTEC General and National Courses. (Post No. 225)

PLUMBING

To teach practical and theory to students on the Plumbing Certificate. (Post No. 226)

CARPENTRY & JOINERY

To teach practical and theory to students on the Carpentry and Joinery Certificate. (Post No. 227)

TYFENING & OFFICE
PRACTICE

To teach a range of basic office skills to students on the TYFENING Certificate. (Post No. 228)

These posts are suitable for job share. Applications for job share positions should be submitted on a job share basis. Salary will be on an incremental scale, with £1,032 per annum for the first post and £1,032 per annum for the second post, depending on qualifications. (Post No. 229)

Applicants for all posts should be graduates in the relevant discipline, and should have experience of teaching in the relevant discipline.

Application forms and further details are available from the Personnel Office, Harrow Education Authority, 100 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0LP.

CLOSING DATE: June 17, 1985.

LEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

TAKING A JOB OVERSEAS. If you are considering applying for a job abroad you should, in your own best interests, investigate fully the terms and conditions of employment and any restrictions that apply to citizens carried in the particular country where the post is offered before acceptance.

ADMINISTRATION

University of
Edinburgh

DEPARTMENT OF
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

RESEARCH
MANAGER

Applications are invited for a research manager post in the Department of Artificial Intelligence, University of Edinburgh.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the department's research programme, and will also be responsible for the recruitment and supervision of research staff.

The post is tenable for three years, but may be renewed.

Salary will be at an appropriate level for the post, in accordance with the University's salary scale.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Personnel Office, University of Edinburgh, George Square, Edinburgh EH8 8JL.

Applications should be submitted to the Personnel Office, University of Edinburgh, George Square, Edinburgh EH8 8JL, by June 14, 1985.

Please quote reference No. 4011.

The closing date for applications is June 14, 1985.

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE OF
ARTS AND DESIGN

Cambridge, Essex

Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in the Department of Art and Design, Cambridge College of Arts and Design.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the department's research programme, and will also be responsible for the recruitment and supervision of research staff.

The post is tenable for three years, but may be renewed.

Salary will be at an appropriate level for the post, in accordance with the University's salary scale.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Personnel Office, Cambridge College of Arts and Design, 100 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0LP.

Applications should be submitted to the Personnel Office, Cambridge College of Arts and Design, 100 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0LP, by June 14, 1985.

Please quote reference No. 4011.

The closing date for applications is June 14, 1985.

COLLEGES

Humbly Grove
County Council

Lecturer II in Health
Studies

N.N.E.B. Course Tutor

£7,548-£13,099 (under review)

Two posts available for the duration of one year, from September 1, 1985. Further details and application forms from the Personnel Office, Humbly Grove County Council, 100 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0LP.

CLOSING DATE: June 17, 1985.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

London Borough of
Newham

WEST HAM COLLEGE

Lecturer 2 —
BASIC
EDUCATION

£7,548-£13,099 (under review)

Two posts available for the duration of one year, from September 1, 1985. Further details and application forms from the Personnel Office, West Ham College, 100 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0LP.

CLOSING DATE: June 17, 1985.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Humbly Grove
County Council

THE EAST YORKSHIRE
COLLEGE OF
FURTHER EDUCATION

Lecturer II
SPECIAL NEEDS

£7,548-£13,099 (under review)

Two posts available for the duration of one year, from September 1, 1985. Further details and application forms from the Personnel Office, The East Yorkshire College of Further Education, 100 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0LP.

CLOSING DATE: June 17, 1985.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE
OF ARTS AND
DESIGN

Cambridge, Essex

Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in the Department of Art and Design, Cambridge College of Arts and Design.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the department's research programme, and will also be responsible for the recruitment and supervision of research staff.

The post is tenable for three years, but may be renewed.

Salary will be at an appropriate level for the post, in accordance with the University's salary scale.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Personnel Office, Cambridge College of Arts and Design, 100 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0LP.

Applications should be submitted to the Personnel Office, Cambridge College of Arts and Design, 100 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0LP, by June 14, 1985.

Please quote reference No. 4011.

The closing date for applications is June 14, 1985.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY APPOINTMENTS

**CITY OF
LONDON SCHOOL**
HMC, 800 day boys, 10-18
**HEAD OF
DESIGN AND
TECHNOLOGY**
REQUIRED FOR APRIL, 1986

to take charge of a new Department. Responsibilities will include the planning and implementation of courses and the supervision of the equipping and layout of the Design and Technology Centre in the newly-built premises in the City to which the School will move in the Summer of 1986. Further details may be obtained from the Headmaster, City of London School, Victoria Embankment, London EC4Y 0DL, tel 01-353 0046. Applications, accompanied by a full cv and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of three referees, should be made to the Headmaster by 20th June, 1985.

CHELTEMHAM LADIES' COLLEGE
requires for September 1985 (or January 1986) a well qualified and

EXPERIENCED
GRADUATE

to take charge of the French Department and to teach throughout the school to University entrance level.

Burnham Scale 4.

Please apply to:

The Principal,
Cheltenham Ladies' College,
Bayshill Road,
Cheltenham GL50 3AZ,

giving full curriculum vitae and names and addresses of two referees.

The closing date for applications is June 14, 1985.

Pinner Park
Middle School

Headstone Lane, North Harrow,
Middlesex 01-863 1239

required for September 1985 enthusiastic and energetic teacher for the post of Deputy Headteacher Group 5 of this middle school of 300 pupils aged 8-12 years. This is a re-advertisement. Previous applicants will be considered.

Application forms from and to be returned to the Headteacher by 7.6.85. Please enclose stamped addressed envelope.

Harrow Education
an equal opportunity employer

Further details will be supplied on request: 0483 276377.

Bedales School

Petersfield, Hampshire GU22 2DG.
Independent Co-educational
Boarding 13-18.

MATHEMATICS

GRADUATE required for September 1985 to teach MATHEMATICS throughout the School to Open Scholarship level. Burnham plus, initial salary according to experience. An interest in computing would be a recommendation.

Applications in writing, please, to the Headmaster giving full details and names of three referees.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

CHELTEMHAM LADIES' COLLEGE

Requires for September 1985 (or January 1986) a good Honours Graduate to teach

SPANISH

to Advanced Level and University entrance standard.

The subject is taught to 'O' and 'A' level groups in the Sixth Form.

Candidates should hold a P.G.C.E. teaching experience and ability to teach some French will be added recommendations.

Please apply to the Principal, Cheltenham Ladies' College, Bayshill Road, Cheltenham, Glos. with full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees.

ACKWORTH SCHOOL

ACKWORTH, PONTFRAC, WEST YORKSHIRE WF7 7LX

Senior School — Co-educational, Boarding and Day, 11-18

REQUIRED IN SEPTEMBER

1. An Honours graduate in ENGLISH with teaching experience and a lively interest in DRAMA, required to teach in the Drama Department. (Post No. 1 or 2).

2. A Teacher with suitable professional qualifications to be responsible for the English Department. The school has a boarding school, excellent facilities and strong supporting staff. Accommodation available in a self-contained flat, and a ready willingness to accept the Housemistress of the 11 Form Girls' House, for which an allowance is paid with the salary. Burnham Scale 1 or 2.

Information about the School can be found in the Public Schools Year Book. Further details available by telephone from The Head, 011401 (working hours) 0177 611351 (evening).

THE ARSEY SCHOOL, READING

INDEPENDENT

FRENCH GRADUATE

required in September to share the teaching of French throughout the School. The school has a boarding school, excellent facilities and strong supporting staff. Accommodation available in a self-contained flat, and a ready willingness to accept the Housemistress of the 11 Form Girls' House, for which an allowance is paid with the salary. Burnham Scale 1 or 2.

Information about the School can be found in the Public Schools Year Book. Further details available by telephone from The Head, 011401 (working hours) 0177 611351 (evening).

Applications should be sent to the Headmaster with full curriculum vitae.

DEPUTY HEADTEACHER

Group 4 (BFA Assessment pending)

Requires for September 1985

Applicants are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the position of Deputy Head of this multi-cultural, inner city school.

Applicants will need to demonstrate their willingness to commit themselves both in time and energy to the whole school and to its policy of parental and community involvement.

Interested applicants are welcome to visit the school and to contact the Headmaster for further details.

Application by letter to the Headmaster of the school, stating qualifications, experience and interests and listing two referees. Closing date 14 June 1985.

NURSERY TEACHERS

Scale 1

Applicants are invited from suitably qualified persons for posts in Manchester's expanding nursery service.

Application forms and further details from the Chief Education Officer, 0161-275 1000, Education Office, Crown Square, Manchester M2 3JL.

Closing Date: 14 June 1985.

TEACHER OF SPANISH

MANCHESTER City Council

Manchester City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer, and we positively welcome applications from women and men, regardless of their race, ethnic or national origin, disability, age up to 65, sexuality, or responsibility for dependants.

MONMOUTH SCHOOL,
MONMOUTH, GWENT NP5 3XP

The Governors of Monmouth School
invites applications for the post of

BURSAR

The successful candidate will be between the ages of 35 and 50 and should be of considerable financial and administrative experience. He/she should be available to take up the post on September 1st, 1985.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Monmouth School, to whom applications should be made. These should include full curriculum vitae, names of two referees and a large SAE. Closing date for applications is 22nd June, 1985.

CRANLEIGH SCHOOL

DIRECTOR
OF MUSIC

to take up appointment from 1st January 1986. Applications with full curriculum vitae and names of two referees to:

The Headmaster,
Cranleigh School,
Surrey GU8 8QQ,
not later than 7 June 1985.

Further details will be supplied on request: 0483 276377.

Bedales School

Petersfield Hampshire GU22 2DG
Independent Co-educational
Boarding 13-18

MODERN LANGUAGES

MODERN LANGUAGE GRADUATE required for September 1985 to teach French to university entrance standard, with some Spanish.

Applications in writing, please (no forms), to the Headmaster giving full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees.

Longfield Middle School

Dukes Avenue, North Harrow, Middlesex 01-866 7331

Experienced teacher required for the post of Deputy Headteacher Group 5. Ability to teach French and to help with the recorder group an advantage.

Application forms from, and to be returned to, the Headteacher by 7.6.85. Please enclose stamped addressed envelope.

Harrow Education
an equal opportunity employer

Further details will be supplied on request: 0483 276377.

NORTHFIELD SCHOOL

Required for this small day school, young enthusiastic qualified teacher for

MUSIC

Part-time class work in Lower and Upper School together with private piano tuition plus singing or other instrument totalling 4 to 5 days work.

Written applications with c.v. and names and addresses of two referees to the Headmistress, Northfield School, Church Road, Watford WD1 3DB.

RUGBY SCHOOL

MATHEMATICS
GRADUATE

There will be a vacancy in September, 1985 for a well qualified GRADUATE TO TEACH MATHEMATICS at all levels in the school. Some experience of Computing would be helpful. Accommodation available. Applicants should write, giving curriculum vitae and likely contributions to out-of-school activities, together with the names and addresses of two referees, to the Headmaster's Secretary, Rugby School, Rugby, Warwickshire.

HOUSE FOUR
RODEAN SCHOOL

requires a

FEMALE ASSISTANT

to help with the revision of girls aged 11 to 16 in Boarding House and to help organise extra-curricular activities on the weekends. Residential post. Young graduates preferred but not essential.

Please apply in writing enclosing curriculum vitae to:

Mrs. Preece
House Four
Rodean School
Belbroughton, Shropshire, WV2 5RD

Inner London
Education Authority

SUPPLY TEACHERS

GREENWICH

Requires immediately. Supply teachers to work in infant, primary and secondary schools. There are opportunities for long-term contracts, and for part-time work. Please apply in writing to the Education Officer, Greenwich Education Authority, 100 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0LP.

LEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

Inner London
Education Authority

SUPPLY
TEACHERS

ISLINGTON

Requires immediately. Supply teachers to work in infant, primary and secondary schools. There are opportunities for long-term contracts, and for part-time work. Please apply in writing to the Education Officer, Islington Education Authority, 100 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0LP.

LEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

Inner London
Education Authority

SUPPLY
TEACHERS

SHROPSHIRE
Education Committee

OLDREY WELLS SCHOOL,
Bridgnorth, Shropshire

required for September 1985. Scale 1

TEACHER OF
MATHEMATICS

to join a strong, progressive primary school. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the department's research programme, and will also be responsible for the recruitment and supervision of research staff.

Applications should be submitted to the Headmaster, Oldrey Wells School, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, by June 14, 1985.

Shropshire Education Committee

OLDREY WELLS SCHOOL,
Bridgnorth, Shropshire

required for September 1985. Scale 1

TEACHER OF
MATHEMATICS

Duncan of Jordanstone College of Art
M.A. (PUBLIC ART & DESIGN)
 This is a new 4 term post-graduate course open to students who have good Honours Degree in either Design or a Fine Art discipline.
 The closing date for applications is June 10. A prospectus and application forms are available from:
 Students Services Office, Duncan of Jordanstone College of Art, Perth Road, Dundee. Tel: 0582 23351

The Open University FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY SERC CASE STUDENTSHIPS

Applications are invited for three SERC CASE studentships available in the Faculty of Technology of the Open University. The project will involve a study of the consolidation behaviour of components made from both electrical and pre-processed powders using a wide range of physical and mechanical research tools. (Contact: Mrs. Sweeney, 0900 655450, Technology Faculty (T3), The Open University, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA.)

3 Biology and Ecology of Earthworms. This project is concerned with the interaction between earthworms and their environment. The project involves the use of selected earthworm species for comparative purposes. (Contact: Mrs. Sweeney, 0900 655450, Technology Faculty (T3), The Open University, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA.)

The ideal candidate for projects 1 and 2 will have a degree in Metallurgy, Physics, or Engineering. For project 3 candidates should have a degree in a relevant biological discipline. An interest in applied research, projects 1 and 2 are essential. The Milton Keynes campus. For further details and application forms please write to the contact given above.

Imperial College of Science & Technology DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING AND CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY SERC CASE STUDENTSHIP CATALYSIS/SURFACE SCIENCE

Applications are invited for a SERC CASE studentship in the Department of Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology. The project will involve a study of the catalytic activity of various metal surfaces in the oxidation of organic compounds. (Contact: Mrs. Sweeney, 0900 655450, Technology Faculty (T3), The Open University, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA.)

The Open University DEPARTMENT OF MATERIALS SERC STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited for a SERC CASE studentship in the Department of Materials. The project will involve a study of the mechanical properties of various materials under different conditions. (Contact: Mrs. Sweeney, 0900 655450, Technology Faculty (T3), The Open University, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA.)

University of Sheffield DIVISION OF CONTINUING EDUCATION DIPLOMA IN COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT

Applications are invited for this year-long diploma course designed to help the further development of people concerned with the management of community services. The course is open to students with a background in community work, social work, or related fields. (Contact: Mrs. Sweeney, 0900 655450, Technology Faculty (T3), The Open University, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA.)

LINGUARAMA RESIDENTIAL T.E.P.L. COURSES at University of Kent, Canterbury

One week courses beginning every Monday. Linguistics with over 35 schools world wide will be holding intensive courses in Teaching English as a Foreign Language. For full details please write to: The Principal, The Linguistics Centre, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent. Tel: 0522 333333.

ART SCHOOL Foundation and Introductory Courses, full and part time.

BLACKHEATH SCHOOL OF ART
 21 Lee Road, London
 Tel 01-852 3960

QUALITY SECRETARIAL TRAINING

Two year intensive course starts June 1985. Three term executive secretarial diploma starts Sept 1985. For full details please write to: The Principal, The Linguistics Centre, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent. Tel: 0522 333333.

MORE COURSES APPEAR ON PAGE 23

KING'S COLLEGE LONDON (KQC) UNIVERSITY OF LONDON Centre of Medical Law and Ethics

POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL ETHICS AND LAW
 Entry October, 1985
 Applications are invited for this one-year diploma course commencing in October, 1985. The course aims to further the understanding of those who work in the medical and legal fields. The project involves the use of selected ethical and legal issues for comparative purposes. (Contact: Mrs. Sweeney, 0900 655450, Technology Faculty (T3), The Open University, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA.)

Applications are invited for this one-year diploma course commencing in October, 1985. The course aims to further the understanding of those who work in the medical and legal fields. The project involves the use of selected ethical and legal issues for comparative purposes. (Contact: Mrs. Sweeney, 0900 655450, Technology Faculty (T3), The Open University, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA.)

For details from the Postgraduate Secretary, Faculty of Law, King's College, University of London, Strand, London, WC2R 2LS.

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Applications are invited for a 3 year ESRC research studentship leading to a Ph.D. on the economic evaluation of child health services. The project will involve a study of the cost-effectiveness of various health services. (Contact: Mrs. Sweeney, 0900 655450, Technology Faculty (T3), The Open University, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA.)

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Applications are invited for a three-year studentship for research leading to the M.Phil. or Ph.D. Applicants should have a good degree in a relevant subject. The project will involve a study of the role of the police in society. (Contact: Mrs. Sweeney, 0900 655450, Technology Faculty (T3), The Open University, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA.)

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Applications are invited for two CASE studentships in the Department of Applied Physics. The project will involve a study of the physical properties of various materials. (Contact: Mrs. Sweeney, 0900 655450, Technology Faculty (T3), The Open University, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA.)

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 Application forms, which should be returned by June 12, are available from The Registrar, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London WC1E 7HT.

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UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA Norwich ESRC LINKED RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP IN ECONOMICS

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Market forces that are unfit for purpose



ALTERNATIVES NOTEBOOK

Harford Thomas

BEFORE the Bonn economic summit disappears down the memory hole it deserves a little more attention for what it did not do. What it did do was to parade the self-destruct mechanisms of nation-state economics in the 1980s.

This must have gone down quite well in Moscow, providing the Marxist seers with further evidence to support the view that capitalism will collapse under the weight of its own internal contradictions.

For some of the rest of us the Bonn summit was a further demonstration of unfitness for purpose. Fitness for purpose is a term borrowed from the design professions. It is a good test in politics

too. What action do we take, for what purpose?

That is a question which opens up a long list of priorities, options, alternatives. How rigorous was the questioning in Bonn? This being one of those conclaves of democratic heads of state from which the citizenry are excluded, we do not know. We can only list some of the questions that ought to have been asked, such as:

1. Can we really go on relying on market forces and economic growth to get us back on track?

2. We talk about economic growth, but what exactly are we talking about? Growth of what, where, for whose benefit?

3. Is trade the answer to the problems of the Third World? Who does it help? Us or them?

4. Does it help the Third World food crisis to buy food they produce and export our food surpluses to them?

5. Would it help the world economy as a whole for us to invest in the social development of the poor countries by supporting health and education programmes so that they can then meet their own basic needs from their own resources?

6. What about unemployment? Has anybody got any new ideas on that? There is any amount of work that needs to be done, isn't there?

7. If we go all-out for economic growth, will it be sustainable? What will be the demand for energy and materials? What effect will it have on the environment?

8. If you look at the GNP figures in our countries, you could say we've never had it so good, couldn't you? But our own poor people and the poor countries are falling further behind the rich — how much longer can we get away with that?

Enough questions, though one could go on adding to the list. Together they define the areas that government would rather not know about. They serve to highlight what may come to be seen as the failure of the late twentieth century economy and its political institutions.

Because economic growth transformed the world at an unprecedented pace in the 1950s, and 1960s, and early 1970s it has come to be assumed that market forces alone can and will work miracles, and that this is the natural order of things. It is not. Market forces are now failing in the areas of stabilisation, with possible catastrophic consequences.

Famine and the advance of deserts; wars and terrorism; financial chaos and social conflict; pollution of the atmosphere and disturbance of the climate; degradation of the environment and the disappearance of species — you do not have to be a doomsayer to add to the list.

The weight of the evidence is too substantial to be ignored. That is why there has been such an upsurge of interest in a multitude of conservation and development

organisations of many kinds, some concerned with ecology and the environment, some with social experiments, some with overseas aid, to name only three main categories. None of them accepts that there are no alternatives.

Why, then, should politicians and their civil servants, and leaders of business and the professions, be so resistant to change, as most of them are? Short answer: they are trapped in their own paradigm.

What's that again? Paradigm is an OK word rather too frequently used by Greens to mean "a conceptual framework within which theories are constructed," as the dictionary puts it. So conventional thinking can be said to be trapped in its own system of unquestioned ideas and values.

To take a few simple examples. If a product or service is profitable it must be OK, if it is unprofitable it is suspect and ready for the chop (try applying this test to television, or to intensive v. organic agriculture).

On consider this proposition. Work is something you are paid to do by someone else outside the home; it is good. Unpaid work done in the home, or for a neighbour, or for a charity does not count because it is not recorded. Work done in this "informal" economy, if it is paid for, is bad — it is cheating the tax collector.

Or this: cutting the health service reduces government expenditure (therefore good) but it may add

to the sum total of illness or disability (too bad, but that doesn't show up in the accounts until later).

And one more: rate-capping reduces the care and maintenance budget for council housing, this lowers the living standards of the occupants, and the capital value of the housing stock (not to worry, none of that is recorded, if they get beyond repair you can dog them off to a private developer, and that will show up as a plus in the accounts — good).

This is to open up the tip of a very large and important subject, the urgent need for new economic indicators which will show a cost/benefit balance of loss and gain not only in money but also in terms of human needs and human values.

To break out of the trap of the growth economics paradigm has been one of the objects of The Other Economic Summit, the unofficial and fairly subversive gathering of Green-inclined alternatives campaigners. A summary of the conclusions of a three-day TOES conference in London last month was sent to the Bonn summit (with what result we are unlikely to learn).

With it went a message to say that its 1985 conference was attended by 450 people from some 20 countries. For the conference, 25 papers were written by specialist writers from a dozen different countries, now described as pioneers of the New Economics.

All this this is evidence of new ideas on the move, and across a wide horizon. But will it break the prevailing paradigm? One of the TOES paper writers, Robert Chambers, from the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, thought it might.

From his experience as a rural development consultant in Africa and India, he drew a distinction between the thinking of the professionals from the top down, and the poorest who viewed things quite differently from the bottom up.

He found the professionals had to make a mental "flip" to learn to think from below instead of from above. "Instead of working with and for the high-status rich, they have to work with and for the low-status poor. Instead of standing and lecturing, they have to sit down listen and learn."

This applies in a different context in advanced countries which find themselves locked into the conventional assumptions of consumer materialism. In a rapidly changing society we shall have to do a mental and psychological "flip" to adjust to a world in which technology and also ideas and values are changing at a great pace.

TOES 1985 conference papers, price £15, are available from 42 Warriner Gardens, London SW11 4 DU. IFIAS Secretariat is at Ulrikedals Slott, S-171 71 Solna, Sweden.

US is not ready for poorhouse

ECONOMICS AGENDA

Andrew Glyn

RECENTLY there has been a great deal of press comment about the United States becoming a net debtor. According to the official statistics the enormous US current account deficit of the last year or two have wiped out its creditor status. Between the end of 1982 and early 1985 the net international investment position of the US (assets abroad less US assets held by foreigners) deteriorated from about \$150 billion to zero.

Within a year the US is apparently heading for the status of the world's biggest debtor, leading to dire predictions for the future of the dollar and even the US's position as a world power.

Whilst there can be no dispute whatsoever that the US deficits have been dramatically reducing its net international investment position, the official figures give a quite misleading impression of the current situation. The reason for this (as for so many other statistical confusions) lies in a failure to properly allow for inflation.

The total of international assets (or liabilities) is a hedgepodge of shares, government bonds, bank deposits and the overseas assets of companies. Shares, bonds and bank deposits have a market value, which is more or less readily determined and shown in the accounts. The stock of direct investment, however, is the cumulated home value of investments made in the past.

As with any book value calculation, it understates the replacement value of the assets if there has been inflation since they were bought. And the older the investment, the greater the understatement. US direct investment abroad is both

much greater in book value terms (around \$225 billion in October 1984) than direct investment in the US (about \$149 billion).

It is much older; about one half of the direct investment into the US took place over the past five years whilst only one fifth of the stock of US direct investment abroad was added in those years.

So the calculation of direct investment using book values seriously underestimates the true net position of the US. Data which would allow calculation of the replacement value of stocks of direct investment are not available. But the earnings from direct investment can be capitalised to give a rough market valuation, on a par with that of shares or bonds.

The results are rather dramatic. In the first three quarters for 1984 US earnings on direct investment abroad (including fees and royalties but disregarding capital losses due to the effect of the fall in the dollar on overseas assets) were about \$28 billion. The corresponding underlying profits on overseas investment in the US were about \$7.5 billion. So whereas the book value of US direct investment abroad was only half as much again as direct investment into the US, its earnings were four times as much.

If the net figure for the earnings on direct investment is capitalised at the average price-earnings ratio for industrial shares, the result is a net capital value of about \$350 billion (against a net book value of about \$75 billion).

Our conclusion is that the US is not a net international debtor, and will not be for another couple of years even if the current account deficits turned out as forecast. Any intervening further fall in the dollar will further stave off debtor status as earnings on some part of the overseas investment will be increased in dollar value.

Andrew Glyn is Fellow and Tutor in Economics at Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

Customer service and innovation produce outstanding results

Extracts from the Statement by the Governor, Sir Thomas N. Riek

The Year's Results

I am pleased to report that in a year of marked progress in our traditional activities, coupled with continued product innovation in new areas, the Group Operating Profit reached a record of £82.3 million. This is £21.0 million (34%) higher than that of the previous year.

These are good results reflecting excellent teamwork and the success of policies over the last two or three years aimed at extending the range of services and volume of business.

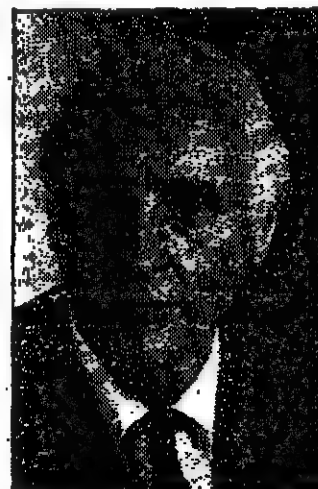
New Developments

When the rate of change within the financial services industry is so remarkable, the listing of new business developments introduced in the last year by this Bank may seem superfluous but, as in previous years, these have included innovations of such significance that they demand specific mention. The launch throughout the U.K. of our system of Home and Office Banking has roused widespread interest and a strong response from personal and small business customers, demonstrating the potential demand for such interactive services via the user's television screen. A new satellite-linked, computer-based international remittance system which we have developed in association with Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh, U.S.A., enables organisations having to remit funds on a regular basis to personal beneficiaries in the U.S.A., to do so much more quickly and cheaply than before. In February the national launch was announced of the Marks & Spencer Chargecard which will be operated on the basis of systems developed for Marks and Spencer p.l.c. by North West Securities Limited, who will manage the administration of the Chargecard for a period of up to three years.

Our presence in the English market has been extended further with the opening of our sixth Regional Office in Leeds and the conversion of our Carlisle representation to that of a full Branch. Our activities outside the U.K. have been widened by the opening in February of our Branch in Jersey; this has already attracted a gratifying volume of new business from all over the world.

Objectives

I spoke last year about the Bank's determination to compete and to use modern technology to provide our increasing number of customers with the best possible range of services. In setting these objectives for ourselves we never lose sight of the need to provide a personal service. Technology continues to be used to extend and speed up the routine functions and so free our staff for those activities where personal attention, friendly service and banking expertise can be most valuable. It was to underline this objective that the successful "A Friend for Life" advertising campaign



Sir Thomas N. Riek, Governor

SUMMARY OF GROUP RESULTS

Year ended	28th Feb. 1985 (£ millions)	29th Feb. 1984 (£ millions)
Group Operating Profit	82.3	61.3
Share of Associated Companies' Profits	1.4	0.5
	83.7	61.8
Payable to Staff under Profit-Sharing Schemes	3.3	2.5
Group Profit before Tax	80.4	59.3
Total Assets	7,217	6,143
Proprietors' Funds	402	322

SALIENT FEATURES from the Annual Report

- Group pre-tax profit increased by 36%.
- British Linen Bank's pre-tax profit marginally lower at £4.1m.
- Total dividend up by 10.7%.
- Parent Bank's pre-tax profit nearly 50% higher at £59.1m.
- Another year of product innovation and growth in business.
- North West Securities' pre-tax profit up by £1.9m to £17.2m.
- Proposed rights issue to raise £81m.

was launched last year. This slogan conveys a message to our customers, but serves also as a useful reminder to all of us in the Bank. Good service is vital to the health of our organisation and we are determined to provide it. At the same time we have an equally clear and important objective, which is to make this Group as profitable and its Balance Sheet as strong as any in the industry. These objectives are not inconsistent: indeed they are interdependent.

Employment Opportunities

Over the years we have been investing in and introducing new technology and systems with a view to keeping our costs down and ensuring that we are fully competitive. We make no apology for this and we find in our performance evidence that this policy has been right. The growing potential of the financial services industry for providing interesting and challenging careers in Scotland for youngsters should now be more fully recognised. It is not a coincidence,

following a period of rapid innovation, that there has been a greater increase in the number of our full time employees in the past twelve months than we have seen for a number of years. If we can ensure, through constant striving for improved productivity, that our expansion is profitable and that in consequence we employ more people in more fulfilling tasks then nobody will be more pleased than I.

Balance Sheet

Total resources shown in the Group's consolidated Balance Sheet represent a growth of 17% over the previous year's figures.

Along with the Group's Preliminary Statement on 22nd April 1985, we announced plans for a rights issue. The purpose of the issue is to enhance the strength of our capital base to ensure that organic growth and investment in technology can be continued so that the Group can take full advantage of further opportunities as they arise.

Williams & Glyn's Bank

Alteration to Interest Rate



Williams & Glyn's Bank announce that the monthly rate of interest charged to its Access cardholders will be reduced from 2.25% to 2.00% per month (equivalent to an annual percentage rate of 26.8%) with effect from 16th May, 1985.

From that date the new rate will be applied to all interest bearing balances, cash advances and to purchases attracting interest for the first time.

The first sentence of Condition 10 of the Williams & Glyn's Bank Access Conditions of Use is amended accordingly.

Williams & Glyn's Bank plc.
Registered Office: 20 Blichin Lane,
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Registered in England Number 952374.

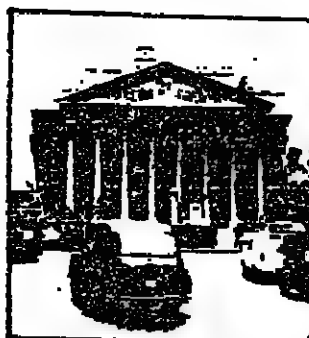


BANK OF SCOTLAND
A FRIEND FOR LIFE

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from Bank of Scotland Public Affairs Department, The Mound, Edinburgh EH1 1YZ

مكتبة الأمل

Getting on the triads' automated bandwagon could prove a wealth hazard



ECONOMICS NOTEBOOK

Victor Keegan

FIRST, the bad news. In the 1980s there were 200 motorcycle manufacturers in Britain. Now all but four have been wiped out. Now, the worse news. The country in question is not Britain,

but Japan. And those four survivors, as we know to our cost, went on to wipe out the motorcycle industry in Britain and in most other countries of the world.

In the fast-growing field of integrated circuits (the building blocks for computers and appliances) Japan has improved from being five years behind the United States in 1945, to a situation now where she is reckoned to be one year ahead in the development of 256K random access memories which can accommodate 256,000 bits of computer information on a single chip.

But that's only part of the story. What the government and the opposition parties need to address themselves to is the quite frightening speed at which the rest of the world is now changing and the irrelevance of some of the solutions from abolishing the wages council to de-nationalising gas) now on offer.

The conventional idea of

the multinational corporation is that it buys raw materials in the cheapest parts of the world, produces them in places like the Far East with low labour costs, and then sells them in the most attractive.

That, according to a new book, *Triad Power* (Macmillan, £25), from which the above examples were taken, is old hat. The benefits of chasing the lowest labour costs around the world are short-lived. Such is the increasing capital intensity of industry that labour costs in these industries are only 10 per cent of total manufacturing costs. The advantage of cheap labour is quickly outweighed by the cost of transporting critical components, especially as newly trained labour soon becomes more expensive.

Most competitive Japanese firms, the author (Kenichi Ohmae, managing director of the McKinsey office in Tokyo) says, are now pulling out of south-east Asia and investing in robots and ma-

chine. Tomorrow's successful companies, he adds, will have to be triads, with a base in each of the three key regions of the 600 million population OECD area. Europe, Japan and the United States, which pre-empt 54 per cent of the world economy.

One of the unmentioned, but fundamental changes that has taken place is that the gap between inventing something and its application (including by rival companies) has become so short (from a decade to a year or less) that a company can no longer afford the luxury of introducing it in one market and then in another at its leisure.

Markets must be penetrated spontaneously and probably in partnership with other companies in the other parts of the triad. This is particularly so at a time when the Japanese are not planning to be small. Their products are aimed at getting a viable stake in a world market.

Mr Ohmae tries to reassure us that the Japanese are not invincible. He reminds us that despite their success in some markets (they have 80 per cent of world car production against 2.5 per cent of the world's population) they are strong in industries corresponding to only 13 per cent of their working population.

They have failed to establish a strong presence in industries like chemicals, pharmaceuticals, aerospace, aluminium, processed foods and so on. They have yet to prove they can manage large companies abroad (quite a few having failed in the US) and are vulnerable to competition in the home market for those who make the effort like Schick and Gillette who have 80 per cent of the Japanese "changeable blade" market.

But if the Japanese are not invincible (not in mention South Korea and all the Pacific basin countries vying to take over) can we be sure that Britain will produce

enough entrepreneurs spontaneously to take the risks? And even if we did would the City provide the finance for high risk, high tech projects even if they are shared with other triad partners? It is possible. But the events of the past few years—during which Britain's balance of payments deficit in information technology has worsened tenfold to £2.5 billion—is not encouraging.

Labour's National Investment Bank offers some scope to fill the gap. So do the Alliance's cheap loans for industry. But, at best, they are years away and do not as yet form part of an overall strategy to fit a very fast changing world.

Maybe the biggest lesson of this book is that Britain should invest mightily in robotic production. With our production backwardness and less than perfect industrial relations we have potentially more to gain than an efficient machine like Japan Inc. But that may require central

direction, if only through taxation policies, to break out of the present inertia.

Investment in automation could solve the wealth creation problem we have (on which long-term financing of the welfare state depends), but it won't solve unemployment which, other things being equal, would get worse. That would depend on the wealth created staying in Britain and nurturing employment outside manufacturing.

The alternative is the nightmarish prospect of triadic multinationals, registered in offshore tax havens, producing great and unaccountable wealth from highly capital intensive, automated factories around the globe. We either get on the bandwagon or get left behind. But we have better be aware that it raises fundamental questions about the great concentrations of wealth that could evolve. And of the ultimate ownership of industry.

Opec tries to keep members in line despite heavy pressure

Oil officials deny imminent cuts in price of crude

By John Hooper, Energy Correspondent

Officials in Norway and Saudi Arabia yesterday acted to damp down speculation of cuts in the price of crude oil.

Opec's most important ministerial committee is to meet in Saudi Arabia next week to try to tighten up discipline within the cartel. With prices on the open market moving erratically downwards, a number of Opec's member states have been forced to sell off some of their output cheaply, while others are refusing to stick to the production quotas agreed last year.

News of the meeting, scheduled for next Sunday in Taif, was released by Venezuela's energy and mines minister, Mr Arturo Hernandez Grisanti.

In Oslo, a spokesman for Statoil said that—contrary to reports over the weekend—the Norwegian state oil company had not cut its contract prices. The respected Oslo daily *Aftenposten* reported at the weekend that the price of crude from the key Statoil field had been reduced by between 50 cents and a dollar to \$26.50-\$27.00.

But Statoil's spokesman dismissed the report as "speculation", adding that a decision was unlikely to be taken until next week. He did not rule out the possibility of a cut when a decision was eventually reached.

In Saudi Arabia, meanwhile, officials denied that a tel-

sent to the kingdom's oil customers signalled a drop in prices. What the Saudis came from the state-owned oil firm Petromin, announced new regulations governing the price of oil being lifted at the time of a price change and prompted speculation that such a change was in the offing.

"Saudi Arabia, which has borne the greater responsibility in defending the prices, will not be the one to prepare for their reduction," said one official.

Be that as it may, the pressure for a cut in prices is gathering momentum. The end of the miners' strike, the start of summer in the northern hemisphere, and the slowing down of the world's economic recovery have all helped to constrict demand.

Mr Hernandez Grisanti is one of the five members of the Executive Committee which monitors adherence by Opec's 13 member states to its decisions on pricing and output. He has described the world market as difficult going into the slack summer months, and while he was hopeful that Venezuelan oil prices could hold out, "we cannot rule out a decline," he said.

By the end of last week, the world's most extensively traded crude, Britain's Brent blend, which is comparable to Statoil's, was fetching as little as \$26.80—more than a dollar below the last official price of \$27.00.

Muscling in on the market

By Margaret Pagano, City Correspondent

A FURTHER threat to the Stock Exchange's control over the securities market is coming from Jefferies & Co, the US block trading firm which specialises in buying and selling for institutional investors. Jefferies claims that it has been matching US share transactions with both UK and European institutions since it opened its London office in February.

Mr Boyd Jefferies, chairman of the Los Angeles-based firm, said in London last week that the City is key to the time zone of the world's securities markets.

"I realise that what we're doing is not quite gentlemanly, but we're not interested in becoming members of the Exchange. London is a market to us and we want to expand our operation here. We knew many of the institutions from US trading and it's natural that they want to do business with us."

A senior Stock Exchange council member said yesterday the Exchange was unaware that Jefferies was trading outside the market. "But as we've always said, we have no monopoly over share trading. We would only be pushed into bringing our bang forward if the on-market trading appears to be too substantial. The Bank of England survey showed us that we shouldn't be anxious."

Next week the Exchange's 4,200 members vote on the proposed rule changes which would allow outsiders into the market for the first time. The vote requires a simple majority and it is expected to succeed narrowly.

Goldsmith on Crown board after settlement

From Mark Tran in Washington

The Anglo-French financier, Sir James Goldsmith, is today expected to become a member of the board of the Crown's block trading firm, the San Francisco-based firm. The two parties agreed yesterday to "work together to maximise shareholder values through restructuring Crown."

In return, Sir James, who owns 25 per cent of Crown's outstanding shares, accepted several restrictions on his ability to increase his stake in the company. All litigation between the two parties has been suspended.

Under the agreement, Sir James cannot acquire any additional shares without giving 10 days' notice without waiting 48 hours after the filing of a formal statement on Crown's restructuring, or unless some "extraordinary event" occurs.

Sir James had run for a seat on Crown's board on May 8. The results are not yet in but the company, knowing that he was probably going to win, said he could become a board member without waiting for the final outcome.

Because Sir James had enough votes to become a member of the board, the agreement seemed designed more to end the acrimony than to indicate a shift on either side.

Under the restructuring plan, which is to be presented to the Securities and Exchange Commission within 10 days, the company will be split into three parts, with shareholders keeping a stake in each. There will be a liquidating limited partnership owning Crown's timber lands, a separate, publicly-traded company whose main business would be packaging—and the remaining paper operations of the original company.

The fight over the company began in December, when Sir James revealed that he planned to buy up a big stake in the company. In early April he offered to buy the company for \$22.50 a share. Crown rejected this too low and said it would consider \$60 or more.

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US expected to shrug off Nicaraguan protest to GATT over trade embargo

From Iain Guest in Geneva

President Reagan's undeclared war against the government of Nicaragua will tomorrow spill over into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), when the Nicaraguans call on the GATT council to condemn the recent American trade embargo.

American delegates are expected to tell the GATT Council, as US ambassador Jose Sorzano told the UN Security Council on May 9, that there is nothing in international law that tells a government with whom it can, or cannot, trade.

This is true, but it is also the case that the GATT agreement does its utmost to guard against discriminatory action by one member against another, particularly the smallest trading nations.

However, under Article 21 of the GATT a nation can take emergency measures when "national security" is threatened. During the Falklands war it was invoked by Britain and—much less plausibly—by Britain's friends, Canada and Australia. It will again be invoked tomorrow by the US.

It has long been recognised that Article 21 is a vaguely worded, dangerous, loophole. This was driven home in 1982 when the US imposed trade sanctions against Poland. In November 1982, the GATT ministerial conference finished with an appeal to refrain from "restrictive trade measures" of a non-economic character.

Shortly after endorsing this communiqué, the US government abruptly imposed a quota of sugar imports into

the US from \$8,800 tons to 6,000 tons. This was a severe blow to Nicaragua. Although sugar only accounted for 3 per cent of Nicaragua's exports, the US had been buying the sugar at a subsidised price of 17 cents a pound, compared to the lower world price of 7 cents.

The agreement had been negotiated within the framework of the GATT Nicaragua protest referring to the GATT ministerial meeting, and the issue went to a GATT panel. The panel found against the United States and asked the US to rescind the sugar quota.

American delegates shrugged off the verdict before the GATT council. They said the action had been taken for reasons other than trade policy and that the GATT had no cause to meddle in US policies in Central America.

In Council's view, history has anyway shown that international controls are most vulnerable when they are most needed.

The old sugar pact, which restricted exports and which expired after seven years at the end of 1984, could not keep the price above the agreed floor during its final stressful years in a market where world production has been increasing in ever bigger shares.

When it came to negotiate a replacement last year, many exporters were unwilling to make the sacrifices required to have a workable new one: their priority was to grab the biggest share of the market possible.

The negotiations ended acrimoniously with a decision to have merely an administrative new accord, which would therefore keep the ISO going as a forum for future discussions. This new pact, which is supported by all the leading exporters—some 40 countries—and the 10 biggest importers, came into force at the start of this year.

Although Brazil is under-

Too much sugar is a bitter pill

COMMODITIES

Robin Stainer

SUGAR-TRADING nations have failed to come up with any initiatives to deal with the crisis in the sugar market, where overproduction and record stocks have driven the price down to a 15-year low of under \$90 a tonne, which in real terms is probably its lowest ever.

Two possible options were explored last week, when officials from government belonging to the International Sugar Organisation (ISO) met in London to discuss the state of the market. They were that efforts should be resumed to negotiate a new International Sugar Agreement (ISA), armed with provisions allowing it to regulate exports and prices, or, failing that, coordinated action by exporting countries to restrain production. Such action is anyway seen by many experts as an essential preliminary to renewed negotiations.

NO ISA can improve the situation in the market while there are immense world stocks, according to C. Czarnikow, a leading firm of brokers, for their presence would restrict any rise in prices—generally thought to be at least a quarter of the cost of even the most efficient producers—by discouraging countries from limiting exports, which would be required under a new accord.

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Although Brazil is under-

stood to be in favour, few other countries appear willing to risk another attempt in the short term, negotiating a new ISA with regulatory powers. It seems that most exporters are still unprepared to make the concessions on the critical issue of market shares that would be required.

One reason why international action to boost prices is so elusive is that the market that a new ISA would control, has over the past 10 years become a largely residual one, where exporters sell their surplus left after fulfilling special deals at preferential prices.

Some three million tonnes—about two-thirds—of Cuba's sugar is bartered with the Soviet Union for oil and other goods at an estimated price equivalent to about 10 times the going free market rate. The EEC buys more than one million tonnes from the African, Caribbean and Pacific group associated with it under the Lomé convention at five times the rate, while the US pays even more for the 2.5 million tonnes it imports under its quota system.

None the less, that will still leave about 21.5 million tonnes available for export this year on the free market, including carry-over stocks, yet latest estimates suggest that import demand will probably only just top 14 million.

The outlook for sugar remains as grim as ever, with world production expected to exceed consumption until at least 1987, according to many analysts.

In most developed countries, retail prices are kept artificially high by domestic price support programmes and protectionist measures, such as tight limits on imports. Eating and drinking habits are also changing, as sugar becomes increasingly seen as an unhealthy commodity.

In the US, meanwhile, alternative sweeteners—most prominently high fructose corn syrup (HFCS)—have been winning an ever bigger share of the total market. Since its introduction 10 years ago, HFCS has reached the point where it now satisfies an estimated 50 per cent of the demand for sweetener agents.

The only way to deal effectively with these changes in the consumption pattern, according to the experts, is for big production cuts—done not just by developing countries, but by net exporters, like the EEC—and the development of new uses for sugar. Brazil is leading the way here, by converting sugarcane into alcohol to fuel cars. More countries are expected to follow suit over the next few years.

Paid-for papers ready to fight back

By Maggie Brown

A number of provincial newspaper publishers are drawing up detailed plans to bring out regional supplements giving extensive details of local television, radio and even cable media services if the Monopolies and Mergers Commission decides later this summer to break the current copyright monopoly on weekly programme details claimed by the BBC and Independent Television companies.

The expansion is viewed as a weapon in the publishers' fight to prevent the spread of free daily newspapers. At least 15 towns and cities, which currently support regional eve-

nings with circulations of 100,000 and above, have been targeted.

Mr Tim Morris, chairman of the Post & Mail in Birmingham, where the country's first, and so far only, free daily, the *Daily News*, has been appearing for the last six months said: "There would be looking to produce a comprehensive West Midlands guide, with strong local features, which would be distributed free, as an extra supplement with our paid-for papers."

Two groups, the Manchester Evening News, and Yorkshire Post Newspapers, are also planning their own new products, to warn off outsiders. Mr

John Cronin, circulation manager of YPN, said: "We don't want to find ourselves in the Birmingham Post & Mail situation: and we don't want to see history repeating itself—after all, we said weekly free-sheets would fall in the 1970s didn't we?"

There are signs that the MMC investigation is taking longer than expected. The six-month period should be up by the end of July—but may be broken even this year.

The Birmingham Daily News formula of distributing 300,000 Tuesday to Friday morning tabloid paper really working? The *Daily News* is losing money and has failed to

attract the 50 per cent of advertising content planned. "I am very concerned that the entire concept is being talked up, made to appear more viable than it is," said Mr Morris.

Mr Chris Bullivant, the Birmingham free-sheet millionaire and entrepreneur who retains majority control of the *Daily News* replied: "We are losing money at around £20,000 a week, but the loss is coming down week by week, and we'll break even this year."

The *Guardian* and *Manchester Evening News* have bought Thomson Regional Newspapers' 50 per cent share in Lancashire and Cheshire County Newspapers

Confidence at the Co-op

By Clive Woodcock

The Co-op is confidently expecting to improve its share of the retail market over the next two years, a share which has been steadily eroded by competition from the multiples like Sainsbury and Tesco over the last few years.

But the delegates to the Co-operative Congress—the annual conference of the 100 independent societies that make up the movement—in Bourne-mouth yesterday were warned against complacent assumptions that this would be easy to achieve.

In a closed session the delegates discussed a confidential

report on the Co-op's prospects drawn up by the movement's co-ordinating body, the Co-operative Union, they also heard, however, that in the past year the Co-op's market share had once again dropped to stand at 5.2 per cent, in spite of turnover rising to \$4.6 billion from \$4.4 billion in the previous year.

A more encouraging sign was an increase in trading profits, which went above 1 per cent of the sales for the first time since 1980, reaching 2.17 million. It was pointed out that there was still a long way to go before achieving the 2.5 per cent regarded as necessary for future security.

In a closed session the delegates discussed a confidential

The land of the rising work hours

From Robert Whyman in Tokyo

Despite efforts to bring Japan into line with western countries, working hours actually increased last year, widening the gap between Japanese workers and their western counterparts in manufacturing industry.

New figures also show that the business recovery that is creating more jobs for Japanese is based on an upsurge in exports, rather than domestic demand. Western competitors may find support in these statistics for the assertion that the Japanese are snatching jobs from European and American workers.

The latest survey by the Japan Institute of Labour shows that industrial unrest in Japan declined to a record low level last year, reflecting the growing moderation of the country's trade union movement.

Rounding out the picture of a devoted and harmonious work force, the Institute reports unemployment as falling and the shortage of skilled workers growing. "The unemployment rate fell to 2.44 per cent in January, down 0.19 per cent from the previous month. The number of jobless fell by 130,000 from the same month in 1984 to 1.52 million," the Institute claims.

At the beginning of this year 58.1 million Japanese

were in employment, an increase of 1.05 million from the previous year. Furthermore, the ratio of jobs to applicants in January reached the best level since August 1981, the institute reports.

Additional evidence for the improved employment situation comes in a Bank of Japan survey which shows the number of business enterprises saddled with surplus employees is on the decline. The ministry of labour cautions, however, that full-scale improvement on the labour market requires an expansion in domestic demand.

Western competitors might find calling the fact that Japanese workers are devoting more hours to their jobs, in contrast to the trends in Western Europe. Average monthly working hours in the mainly manufacturing industry rose from 167.8 in 1975 to 180.5 last year, according to labour ministry figures.

Thus, the average Japanese employee in manufacturing works 2,152 hours a year compared to 1,910 hours in Britain, 1,908 hours in the US and 1,650 hours in West Germany.

Although the labour ministry officially encourages firms to adopt a shorter working week (to deflect foreign criticism of "unfair trading practices"), a full 73 per cent of Japanese offices, firms and factories still operate a six-day work week

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

ALGERIA

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND CHEMICAL AND PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

NATIONAL OIL WELL COMPANY (E.N.T.P.)

CALL TO TENDER OPEN TO ALL COMPETITORS No. 9138-AY/MEC

The National Oil Well Company is launching an Open National and International Call to Tender for the provision of:

Lot No. 1 — TRACTOR 6x6 WITH WINCH FROM 450 to 500 cv
Lot No. 2 — TRACTOR 6x6 LOAD 30T, 300 cv

Those tenderers interested in this Call to Tender may obtain specifications on payment of 400 Algerian dinars from the following address: Entreprise Nationale des Travaux aux Puits, 16 Route de Meflah, Oued-Smar, El Harrach, Alger, Algeria — Direction des Approvisionnements — as from the publication date of this notice.

Tenders drawn up in five copies should be sent in double-sealed and registered packet to the Secretariat of the Direction Approvisionnement at the above address.

The outer envelope must be anonymous, carrying no marking except the endorsement "Appel à la concurrence National et International No. 9138-AY/MEC".

The tenders must arrive at the latest within 45 days following the publication date of this notice.

The option period shall be 180 days as from the closing date of this invitation to Tender.



EVERTON CONNECTION... the Goodison strikers Gray (left) and Sharp, are set to form a new Scotland spearhead tonight

Patrick Barclay reports from Reykjavik

Stein delays over Gray

Scotland, seeking to revive their chances of qualifying for a fourth successive World Cup, must succeed tonight in a task that has proved beyond England, Wales and Northern Ireland in the recent past.

The far-flung reaches of Scandinavia may not be exactly the hub of the world game, but United Kingdom sides have found them an unhappy hunting ground this season.

Wales, Scotland's rivals in Group Seven, lost here in Reykjavik, while in Group Three the Finns have taken two points off the Irish and more recently, one from England.

In view of Scotland's continuing failure to travel well — they have lost each of their last three away matches without scoring — victory over Iceland is anything but a formality.

Yet it is essential if they are to go into their final tie at Cardiff in September with confidence. Should Jock Stein's side drop even one point, they would almost certainly have to beat the Welsh to stay in the competition. And after the recent defeat at Hampden, followed by Wales's imperious home victory over Spain, they would hardly relish that prospect.

Stein, who had hoped to announce his team yesterday, delayed it after the late arrival of Andy Gray and Graeme Sharp following Everton's defeat at Coventry on Sunday. It is clearly in his mind to play both Goodison strikers, giving Sharp his first cap, but after a training session the manager said a doubt remained over the fitness of Gray, who missed the game because of a groin strain.

Both Stein and Gray expressed optimism, however, that the 29-year-old forward would be able to resume an

GROUP SEVEN	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Wales	4	3	0	1	10	5	6
Scotland	4	2	0	2	7	5	4
Iceland	4	1	0	3	4	10	2

SOCCER IN BRIEF

SCOTLAND'S faint hopes of qualifying for the European Under-21 Championship vanished when they lost 3-0 to Iceland before Rod Stewart and a few hundred other spectators in a wind-swept Reykjavik yesterday, six days after their England counterparts had been defeated in Finland.

The Scots, with Pat Nevin in lively form, appeared to have a comfortable grip on matters for most of the first half, but Iceland's second goal, headed by Ragnarsson nine minutes after the interval, gave the home youngsters confidence to survive the final stages. Askellson had scored their first goal.

Scotland continued to be dogged by poor finishing. They completed the group, which Spain are strong favourites to win, with only three points — and one goal — from four matches. Earlier the Scottish under-21s had beaten Iceland 2-0 with goals from Wright and McFarlane.

EOIN HAND, the Republic of Ireland manager, will today name his strongest possible squad for next Sunday's World Cup qualifier against Switzerland at Lansdowne Road.

Hand will be able to call on seven players unavailable for the draw with Spain because of club commitments and injury. They include the Republic's captain, Stapleton and the

Bob Fisher

Bonar and Bateleur have a worry out of water

SAILING

Chris Bonar's Bateleur scored the fourth win in the Scottish series on Loch Fyne yesterday and with one race to come should win the overall trophy. She won IOR Division 2 convincingly, by 31 minutes over a 24-mile course in varied conditions.

However her closest rival in her class, George Smith's Scarlett O'Hara, is racing with a provisional handicap rating and claims that it should be reduced. If the national authority confirms this today Bateleur would lose her first place in the second race.

There was a brisk southerly at the start yesterday but it fell away throughout the day. Hugh Smeaton's Dragon started well and produced the biggest win of the day, beating

the next best in IOR Division 1, Betty McKay's Lingo, by 21 minutes.

One of the delights of the series so far is the performance of the eight-metre cruiser racer Nan of Gare. Peter Wilson's yacht is over 20 years old and this week it was third place in Class C yesterday keeps her ahead of many younger vessels in the overall standings.

As the wind fell away the bigger boats in each class benefited through the time-on-time handicap system. George Purves's J-29 Jumbo J, however, only fourth over the line in Class A, won on corrected time.

SCOTTISH SERIES (Last Race) — Fourth Race Winners 1980 Div 1: George Smith's Scarlett O'Hara (C. C. Bonar) 21.25. Div 2: Betty McKay's Lingo (C. C. Bonar) 21.25. Div 3: Betty McKay's Lingo (C. C. Bonar) 21.25. Div 4: Betty McKay's Lingo (C. C. Bonar) 21.25.

Peter Chapman in Mexico City on the opportunities and obligations facing Bobby Robson's squad when they arrive today

England to save sausages from fire

SOCCER

ENGLAND FLY into Mexico today for three key games in preparation for next year's World Cup finals here, in a country with a long and sour memory of England's last trip to these shores in 1970.

Bobby Robson's squad of 22 faces the task of making amends for some of the soccer failures of 15 years ago, and also for a trip which on the public relations front turned into a fiasco.

England's three games with Italy, Mexico and West Germany, in that order, are already being seen here as a mini World Cup, even though England have yet to make certain of their place in next year's finals. It is assumed, however, that they will, and it would be a matter of much local disappointment if England somehow failed to qualify.

Whether this is because Mexican press and public opinion cannot wait to get their hands on England, or because deep down inside many Mexicans there

is an Anglophile dying to get out is uncertain. Either way, the squad should get some valuable practice playing at Mexico City's 7,500ft altitude and in the heat of the noonday sun.

Because their early games in 1970 were in Guadalajara, and the West Germans later beat them in the provincial capital of Leon, Sir Alf Ramsey's World Cup squad never played in the capital. It is fully 16 years since an England side played here, in June 1969, when they held Mexico to a 0-0 draw in the Aztec Stadium.

The 110,000 capacity Aztec remains Mexico's soccer showpiece and is where England will play their three games in June. But otherwise little has remained constant about the capital, which in the last decade and a half has seen dramatic changes likely to have a bearing on what England will have to cope with.

The population has leapt by at least 3.5 million in that time to 15 million, along with a sharp rise in the number of cars and the city's awful level of pollution. Both the Aztec Stadium

in the south of the city and the team's hotel in the centre are located where the carbon monoxide cloud is dense.

The increased smog is a reason given by experts here for a rapid rise in local sickness, especially the stomach ailment usually known as Montezuma's Revenge. Remembering the agonies of the pitch in 1970, it is worth sparing a thought for those suffered more privately by Gordon Banks, laid off and doubled over by the Revenge as the Germans stole the show in Leon.

As for the weather, Rob-

son's squad should get a fair taste of what variations Mexico City has to offer. The temperature could be hovering around 80 for the midday kickoff with Mexico on June 9.

But with the afternoon clouds already gathering for the six-month wet season, the 2 pm kickoff for the Italy and West Germany games on the 8th and 9th might easily be in a heavy downpour, with temperatures as much as 20 degrees lower.

The teams are only having eight full days before the Mexico game to get used to playing at altitude.

This would probably not be enough to get the lungs working properly for the full scale World Cup, though sufficient at least to show that in such thin oxygen the ball pings from the boot like a beach ball but then seems to fly at about 30mph faster than it would with the wind behind it on Scarborough Sands.

As in 1970, the squad will have the benefit of using the training fields and facilities of the exclusive Reforma Club, originally founded by the British community and now also well populated by aristocratic Mexicans on the relatively smogless northern outskirts of the city.

The 600-strong British community sees to it that no other visiting team has such luxuries (the Italians applied too but really had no chance) though the word around the club is that England had better make an impression there in 1970.

In fairness, England were at that time on a hiding to nothing. Sir Alf's 1968 team were thought to be unworthy champions, having stolen the World Cup either

by fraud or foul play. Even today the name Nobby Stiles is used by Mexican soccer commentators to convey a sense of absolute horror.

From the moment of England's arrival, the Mexican press went to town on the team's several hundredweight of English sausages, which were seized by customs officials at the airport and burned. Headlines to the effect of "Mexican Food Not Good Enough For Los Ingleses" had just about all the authority against England by the time of the vital game in Leon.

Sir Alf Ramsey's conservatism with world also went down none too well in a country where the likes of Ron Atkinson would be lipped. Sir Alf's brusque handling of the press in particular was interpreted as being both typical of English arrogance and of any English feeling better than the world. In a land, therefore, where style and rhetoric can mean an awful lot, the message to Bobby Robson from these pages is to keep a low profile, smiling sweetly. He could also try buying his sausages locally.

HOCKEY

Our correspondent at Frankenthal

Sheffield learn the hard way

Sheffield Ladies, after their two crushing defeats by Amsterdam and HGC The Hague in their earlier games of the European club championships in Frankenthal, West Germany, picked themselves up yesterday to defeat Royal Uccle, the Belgian champions, 3-1. This was for seventh and eighth places.

After an unimpressive goalless first half, Sheffield began the second with a flourish and within a minute were in the lead when Chris Ellis was on hand to find the net.

This spurred Uccle to lift their game and they were on equal terms within three minutes following confusion in the Yorkshire defence. Sheffield now drove forward with determination and regained the lead — Sue Swainston used her indoor skills to scoop her shot over the Belgian goalkeeper after exchanging passes with Gill Lennon.

In the last minute Michelle Skyring scored a good solo goal, compensation for the two chances she missed.

There is no doubt the Sheffield team will have learned a lot from their European experience but when will the English authorities follow their Continental counterparts? That is to find their champion club from a league or proper knock-out competition.

Pegasus of Belfast beat Glasgow Western 4-2 in the play-off for fifth and sixth places.

Terrace of Spain won the men's title in beating Kilmarnock 3-0 and HGC retained the women's championship for the third year when they defeated SKIF Moscow 14-1 on penalty strokes after 1-1 at extra-time.

After a first half in which the Dutch dominated the game but failed to score from seven penalty corners they took the lead with a Marijke van Doorn penalty stroke in the seventh minute of the second half. The Soviets drew level six minutes later, their captain Komukhova scoring from a penalty corner. The Dutch controlled the game, forcing 16 penalty corners in all, but the teams were still deadlocked at the whistle and after extra time. Two penalty barrages, amounting to 40 strikes, were needed to separate the teams and for the Dutch women to continue their monopoly.

John Rodda argues the case for a new start to the championship season in Britain.

Why relays should come first

ATHLETICS

APART from a few pulled muscles, which could be blamed on the weather, the British athletes who took part in the HPC United Kingdom Championships in Antrim at the weekend returned to the mainland unhurt. The threat by the Irish National Liberation Army to include sporting events in their list of targets was sufficient to blight an event struggling to survive anyway.

At the entrance to the Forum complex there was a noticeable absence of anyone designated examining tickets or taking money to watch a national championship; had there been, the British Amateur Athletics Board might have risked a charge of fraud because in no way did the competition justify such a title.

Some Board members seriously question whether the championships should be sustained. Perhaps the event's timing is at fault and in this context I welcome the news that in August members of the British Promotions Unit, the organisation with respon-



SAY CHEESE: Two Soviet riders on the wet 24-mile climb of Cheddar Gorge yesterday. Picture by Gary Wessler

Graham Snowden on the Milk Race

Belgian wins as Oersted is broken

CYCLING

Eric van Lancker, a member of the Fagio professional team from Belgium, took over the lead of the Milk Race when he won the dramatic and rain-soaked first stage from Bournemouth to Bristol yesterday.

Van Lancker, aged 24, sprinted in four lengths clear of Thomas Kluitman (Goriet Union), Magnus Knutsson (Sweden), Pete Sanders (GB Amateur) and Vladimir Kozarek (Czechoslovakia) after these five had opened up a 48th second lead on the field.

Knutsson had made the decisive break 12 miles from home and was 27 seconds clear before the four chasers bridged the gap with five miles of the 121-mile race left.

Malcolm Elliott (Raleigh-Weinmann), the leading British professional, who had won the prologue time trial at Bournemouth on Sunday, led in the main bunch and slipped to sixth place overall, behind yesterday's five leaders.

Ferry van Loon (Fagio), who was the leader on the road at one point when he gained a 20-second bonus by taking an early hot spot sprint ahead of the field, eventually lost eight minutes.

After Van Loon and his American breakaway companion Jeff Pierce had been pulled back, Denmark's Hans-Henrik Oersted, the world professional pursuit champion who is riding for an international professional composite

squad, escaped just before Blandford Forum after 23 miles and opened up a maximum lead of more than eight minutes during a 10-mile away which lasted exactly 50 miles.

On the 21-mile climb of Cheddar Gorge, however, his lead was cut from 48 to 21 minutes as first Paul Watson (GB) and then Peter Longbottom (England) closed in.

After catching these two men they were joined by eight others as a shattered Oersted fell back through the bunch, and the field was together again before Knutsson made his decisive move.

The first casualty of the race was Tom Beck, a 29-year-old American who crashed heavily, attempting to avoid riders who had already fallen on the tricky descent through Burringtoncombe after Cheddar. He was taken to hospital in Bristol with broken collar bone, broken ribs and multiple abrasions.

Today's stage is of 96 miles from Bristol to Coventry, with the first stage tomorrow to Bristol. The first stage tomorrow will be 121 miles from Bristol to Coventry. The first stage tomorrow will be 121 miles from Bristol to Coventry. The first stage tomorrow will be 121 miles from Bristol to Coventry.

Da Silva takes second stage victory on sprint

Acacio da Silva from Portugal won the 10th stage of the Giro d'Italia in a sprint finish at the end of the 24th day of the race. He won the stage by a narrow margin over the Italian rider, Roberto Visentini.

Roberto Visentini of Italy finished in a group immediately behind the leader, to retain the overall lead, which he has held since the fourth stage of the 22-stage tour.

The field stayed bunched for most of the gruelling 203-km course across the Calabrian

mountains as the four began its long northward haul from Crotona, on the toe of the peninsula.

The pace picked up 20km from the end as the four descended into Paola, taking the sharp and dangerous curves, and da Silva seized the initiative at the last moment.

At the end of the stage, the four riders were bunched together, and da Silva was the first to cross the line.

DA SILVA'S VICTORY: Acacio da Silva (Portugal) won the 10th stage of the Giro d'Italia in a sprint finish at the end of the 24th day of the race.

SPORT IN BRIEF

ATHLETICS: Liverpool's Mandy Lobb, her husband Kevin and brother Rob Lobb all compete next weekend in the international heptathlon and decathlon against Denmark at Alberg.

SHOW JUMPING: Janet Hunter, a 22-year-old Scot, is included in the British team for the Aachen Nations Cup show in West Germany from June 11 to 16. She will ride the brilliant Lisnamarrow and will compete for one of the four places in the Nations Cup class with David Bower, Kelly Brown, Paul Craig and Michael Mac.

WIND SURFING: The national championships have been postponed until October due to lack of wind on the second and third days of the event which was being staged in Torbay.

CYCLING: Ireland's Stephen Roche gained a convincing win in the prologue of the Tour de France. Roche, 23, won the 4.3 km course in 4 min. 50 sec, nearly five seconds ahead of Pascal Jules of France.

